NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Unless exempted by A.R.S. § 41-1005, each agency shall begin the rulemaking process by first submitting to the Secretary of State's Office a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening followed by a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that contains the preamble and the full text of the rules. The Secretary of State's Office publishes each Notice in the next available issue of the *Register* according to the schedule of deadlines for *Register* publication. Under the Administrative Procedure Act (A.R.S. § 41-1001 et seq.), an agency must allow at least 30 days to elapse after the publication of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the *Register* before beginning any proceedings for making, amending, or repealing any rule. (A.R.S. §§ 41-1013 and 41-1022)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

TITLE 9. HEALTH SERVICES

CHAPTER 6. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND INFESTATIONS

[R07-440]

PREAMBLE

<u>1.</u>	Articles and Sections Affected	Rulemaking Action
	R9-6-101	Amend
	R9-6-201	Amend
	R9-6-202	Amend
	Table 1	Amend
	R9-6-204	Amend
	Table 3	Amend
	R9-6-206	Amend
	Table 4	New Section
	R9-6-301	Amend
	R9-6-302	Amend
	R9-6-303	Renumber
	R9-6-303	Amend
	R9-6-304	Renumber
	R9-6-305	Renumber
	R9-6-305	Amend
	R9-6-306	Renumber
	R9-6-306	Amend
	R9-6-307	Renumber
	R9-6-307	Amend
	R9-6-308	Renumber
	R9-6-308	Amend
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	R9-6-310	Amend
	R9-6-311	Renumber
	R9-6-311	Amend
	R9-6-312	Renumber
	R9-6-312	New Section
	R9-6-313	Renumber
	R9-6-313	Amend
	R9-6-314	Renumber
	R9-6-314	Amend
	R9-6-315	Renumber
	R9-6-315	Amend
	R9-6-316	Renumber
	R9-6-316	Amend
	R9-6-317	Renumber

R9-6-317	Amend
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R9-6-340	Renumber Amend
R9-6-341	Renumber
R9-6-341	Amend
R9-6-342	Renumber
R9-6-342	New Section
R9-6-343	Renumber
R9-6-343	Amend
R9-6-344	Renumber
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R9-6-345	Renumber
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R9-6-352	Renumber
R9-6-352	Amend
R9-6-353	Renumber
R9-6-353 R9-6-354	Amend Renumber
R9-6-354	New Section
R9-6-355	Renumber
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R9-6-356	Amend
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R9-6-357	Amend
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R9-6-362 R9-6-362	Renumber
R9-6-363	Amend Renumber
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R9-6-369	Renumber
R9-6-369	Amend
R9-6-370	Renumber
R9-6-370	Amend
R9-6-371 R9-6-371	Renumber Amend
R9-6-371	Renumber
R9-6-372	Amend
R9-6-373	Renumber
R9-6-373	New Section
R9-6-374	Renumber
R9-6-374	New Section
R9-6-375	Renumber
R9-6-375	Amend
R9-6-376	Renumber
R9-6-376	Amend
R9-6-377	Renumber
R9-6-377	Amend
R9-6-378	Renumber
R9-6-378	Amend
R9-6-379	Repeal
R9-6-379	Renumber
R9-6-379 R9-6-380	Amend
R9-6-380	Renumber Amend
R9-6-381	Renumber
10 0 301	Remainder

R9-6-381	Amend
R9-6-382	Renumber
R9-6-382	Amend
R9-6-383	Renumber
R9-6-383	Amend
R9-6-384	Renumber
R9-6-384	Amend
R9-6-385	Renumber
R9-6-385	Amend
R9-6-386	Renumber
R9-6-386	Amend
R9-6-387	Renumber
R9-6-387 R9-6-388	Amend
R9-6-388	Renumber Amend
R9-6-389	Renumber
R9-6-389	Amend
R9-6-390	Renumber
R9-6-390	Amend
R9-6-391	Renumber
R9-6-391	Amend
R9-6-392	Renumber
R9-6-392	Amend
R9-6-393	Renumber
R9-6-393	Amend
Exhibit III-A	Repeal
Exhibit III-B	Repeal
Exhibit III-C	Repeal
Exhibit III-D	Repeal
Exhibit III-E	Repeal
Exhibit III-F	Repeal
Exhibit III-G	Repeal
Exhibit III-H Exhibit III-I	Repeal
Exhibit III-J	Repeal Repeal
Exhibit III-K	Repeal
Exhibit III-L	Repeal
Exhibit III-M	Repeal
Exhibit III-N	Repeal
R9-6-801	Amend
R9-6-802	Amend
R9-6-803	Repeal
R9-6-901	New Section
R9-6-902	New Section
R9-6-1001	Amend
R9-6-1002	Renumber
R9-6-1002	New Section
R9-6-1003	Renumber
R9-6-1003 Exhibit A	Amend
Exhibit A Exhibit A	Repeal New Section
Exhibit B	Repeal
R9-6-1004	Renumber
R9-6-1004	Amend
R9-6-1005	New Section
R9-6-1006	New Section
R9-6-1101	New Section
R9-6-1102	New Section
R9-6-1103	New Section
R9-6-1104	New Section

2. The statutory authority for the rulemaking, including both the authorizing statute (general) and the statutes the rules are implementing (specific): Authorizing statute: A.R.S. §§ 36-136(A)(7) and (F)

Implementing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 8-341; 13-1210; 13-1415; 36-136(H)(1), (11), and (12); 36-136(L); 36-186(4), 36-621, 36-624, 36-663, and 36-664

3. A list of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rules:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 12 A.A.R. 764, March 10, 2006

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 13 A.A.R. 311, February 9, 2007

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 13 A.A.R. 1050, March 23, 2007

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 13 A.A.R. 2268, June 29, 2007

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 13 A.A.R. 4142, November 23, 2007

4. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rulemaking:

Name: Don Herrington Bureau Chief

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Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control

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Rules Administrator and Administrative Counsel

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5. An explanation of the rules, including the agency's reasons for initiating the rules:

A.R.S. § 36-136(H)(1) requires the Arizona Department of Health Services (Department) to make rules defining and prescribing "reasonably necessary measures for detecting, reporting, preventing, and controlling communicable and preventable diseases." The Department has adopted rules to implement this statute in 9 A.A.C. 6. Specifically, the rules specifying reporting requirements are in Article 2, and the rules specifying control measures are in Article 3. Within Chapter 6, there are also Articles that specify requirements for specific diseases or sets of diseases. For instance, Article 10, which was recodified from Article 9, specifies requirements for HIV-related testing. In the proposed rules, new definitions have been added to Article 1. Article 2 has been revised to include requirements for information currently being collected, new information necessary to effectively carry out communicable disease control activities, and reports of additional communicable diseases, such as Chagas disease, a communicable disease common in parts of Latin America, that may be spread through blood transfusions or organ transplants from infected individuals. The number of blood donors testing positive for Chagas disease has begun to climb. The Department has determined that Chagas disease represents a threat to public health and has required the reporting of Chagas disease under A.R.S. § 36-136(G). Article 3 has been updated to conform to current standards for communicable disease control. The Department has also added other disease-specific Sections to Article 3 to better address public health concerns

A.R.S. §§ 13-1210(D) and 32-3207(D) require the Department to adopt rules that establish the notification procedures to be used after testing is completed pursuant to a court order issued under A.R.S. §§ 13-1210 or 32-3207. A.R.S. § 13-1210, as amended by Laws 2007, Chapter 33, also expands the group of individuals who may request testing to include the individuals listed in the definition of "public safety employee or volunteer." A.R.S. § 13-1415(B) requires that court-ordered testing issued under its authority be performed in compliance with rules adopted by the Department. The Department has implemented the requirements in A.R.S. § 13-1210 in 9 A.A.C. 6, Article 8, and in the current rulemaking is revising Article 8 to remove redundancy and specify the expanded group of individuals who may petition for testing. The Department is implementing the requirements in A.R.S. § 32-3207 in 9 A.A.C. 6 Article 9. The rules implementing A.R.S. § 13-1415 have been made in the disease-specific Article 10 for HIV and the new Article 11 for sexually transmitted diseases. The Department has also moved requirements currently in Arti-

Notices of Proposed Rulemaking

cle 3 concerning notification about HIV-test results into Article 10 and about testing and notification for sexually-transmitted diseases into Article 11.

This rulemaking was undertaken to:

- Update and clarify the reporting requirements for communicable diseases in Article 2;
- Add diseases such as Chagas disease and norovirus to reportable communicable diseases;
- Update and clarify the control measures for communicable diseases in Article 3;
- Repeal the obsolete reporting forms incorporated in the current rules, while specifying the type of information that local health agencies are required to report to the Department;
- Update, clarify, and amend the requirements in Article 8 to conform to the requirements in the amended A.R.S. § 13-1210, while reducing the time periods within which notification must be given;
- Add a new Article 9 to implement the requirements in A.R.S. § 32-3207;
- Update, clarify, and amend the requirements in Article 10 regarding HIV testing, to include the requirements for testing ordered under A.R.S. § 13-1415;
- Repeal the consent forms for HIV testing in the current rules and add a new, more understandable consent form;
- Move information about HIV notification from Article 3 to Article 10; and
- Add a new Article 11 specifying the requirements for testing and notification related to sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs), including testing required under a court-order issued under A.R.S. §§ 13-1210, 13-1415, or 32-3207.

Many of the changes in this rulemaking reflect changes that have already been made in the reporting of and control measures for communicable diseases, based on recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and in the notification of individuals who petition for court-ordered testing, based on statute changes. All changes conform to current rulemaking format and style requirements of the Governor's Regulatory Review Council and the Office of the Secretary of State.

6. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and proposes either to rely on or not to rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

The Department did not review or rely on any study related to this rulemaking package.

7. A showing of good cause why the rules are necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rules will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:

Not applicable

8. The preliminary summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:

As used in this summary, annual costs/revenues are designated as minimal when less than \$1,000, moderate when between \$1,000 and \$10,000, and substantial when greater than \$10,000. Costs are listed as significant when meaningful or important, but not readily subject to quantification.

The Department believes that the proposed rules will result in a minimal cost to the Department associated with providing education to stakeholders about the proposed rules and that the clarity of the proposed rules will provide a significant benefit to the Department, enabling the Department to provide more assistance to local health agencies and others in Arizona to reduce the incidence or severity of communicable diseases. The new requirements for notifying a victim and possibly a court-ordered subject under A.R.S. § 13-1415 may impose a minimal cost on and provide a minimal benefit to the Department.

Local health agencies are responsible for carrying out most of the control measures for cases or suspect cases within their jurisdictions. By clarifying requirements for reporting and controlling communicable diseases, the proposed rules should improve the ability of local health agencies to conduct epidemiologic investigations. The Department anticipates that a local health agency may receive a minimal-to-substantial benefit from the increased clarity of the proposed rules and the addition of Table 4, depending on the number of cases and suspect cases reported and the quality of the information currently being reported to the local health agency. The repeal of the incorporated reporting forms may cause at most a minimal cost to a local health agency and provide a minimal benefit to a local health agency since the local health agency would be submitting just the information required by the Department. Changing the time when a local health agency is required to submit an epidemiologic investigation report may cause a minimal cost for a local health agency that submits timely reports, but may cause a substantial cost for a local health agency that submits many reports beyond the time specified in the new submission requirement in the proposed rule. The rules change may even provide a minimal benefit to a local health agency by encouraging an employee of the local health agency to complete and submit a report to the Department rather than keeping the report and spending more time trying to get information that is difficult or impossible to obtain. The requirement for local health agencies to provide health education to cases and contacts will cause minimal cost to a local health agency that already provides

such health education, but may cause substantial cost if a local health agency were not already providing health education and experienced a large number of cases of reportable diseases within its jurisdiction. Providing routine health education to cases and contacts may also provide a minimal benefit to a local health agency if, as a result of the health education provided to an individual who is at risk for infection, the individual does not become infected with a reportable disease. The proposed rules may impose a minimal-to-moderate cost on a local health agency from having to report certain diseases within 24 hours, and for other specific diseases within one working day, of the receipt of a report; ensuring that isolates or specimens are sent to the Arizona State Laboratory for certain specific diseases; and ensuring that a syphilis case who is pregnant obtains the required follow-up testing for syphilis. The addition of newly reportable diseases, requirements for "suspect cases," and more stringent exclusion criteria for some specific diseases may cause a minimal-to-moderate cost to a local health agency. These changes in the reporting requirements and control measures specified in the proposed rules may also provide a minimal-to-moderate benefit to a local health agency in improving the ability of the local health agency to protect the health of individuals within its jurisdiction. The proposed rules also remove certain control measures and the requirement for a local health agency to dispose of information about an HIV-infected individual, currently in Article 3, and move requirements for HIV, tuberculosis, and sexually-transmitted diseases to the disease-specific Articles within Chapter 6. The Department believes that these changes may cause a minimal cost to a local health agency, and may provide a minimal-to-substantial benefit to the local health agency. When a local health agency acts as a submitting entity under A.R.S. § 13-1415, the local health agency may incur a minimal cost and experience a minimal benefit from the proposed rules.

Other entities, such as prosecuting attorneys, health care providers who order a test performed as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. § 13-1210 or 32-3207, chief medical officers of correctional facilities, health units acting as submitting entities, occupational health providers, employers of petitioners or named public safety employees or volunteers, and petitioners or named public safety employees or volunteers, may also may incur a minimal cost and experience a minimal benefit from the proposed rules.

The administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility may incur a minimal-to-moderate cost from additional reporting requirements and may experience a minimal benefit from the clarity of the reporting requirements. An administrator of a health care institution may incur a minimal-to-moderate cost from the new requirements to institute precaution measures for specific diseases and to exclude a worker who cannot provide proof of immunity from providing direct care to a measles, mumps, or rubella case. An administrator of a health care institution may receive a minimal benefit from the reduction of some exclusion criteria and specification of the type of precaution measures required. A health care provider, including a health care provider required to report, a health care provider who diagnoses a disease for which exclusion criteria or precaution measures were changed, a health care provider who works in a health care institution, a health care provider who orders HIV-related tests for infants who were perinatally exposed to HIV, and a health care provider who acts as a submitting entity under A.R.S. § 13-1415 may incur a minimal cost and experience a minimal benefit from the rules changes.

The Department expects an administrator of a school or child care establishment to incur a minimal cost for additional control measures and to experience a minimal benefit from the clarity of the control measures and less stringent control measures for mumps cases. The proposed rules may provide a minimal benefit to a school, school district, or the Department of Education from the improved content, clarity, and new location of the rules specifying the requirement for notification about a pupil of the school district who tested positive for HIV.

The Department anticipates that the proposed rules will impose a minimal cost on a clinical laboratory for additional reporting and may provide a minimal benefit from the clarity of the reporting requirements and improved specifications regarding anonymous testing for HIV.

The Department expects an individual infected with a communicable disease and a contact of an infected individual to receive a minimal benefit from the clarification of reporting requirements and control measures for communicable diseases. The proposed rules may also impose a minimal-to-moderate cost on an infected individual or a contact of an infected individual due to more stringent exclusion criteria for some diseases and may provide a minimal-to-moderate benefit by making the exclusion criteria for other diseases less stringent.

The public may receive a significant benefit from the proposed rules. The improved clarity of the rules and educational activities by the Department about the proposed rules may increase awareness about communicable diseases and methods to avoid becoming infected. Changes to the reporting requirements and control measures may improve the health of individuals and their families. If fewer individuals become infected with one of these diseases, they and their families will lose fewer days of work due to illness. These factors may provide a significant benefit to the society in general.

The Department has determined that the benefits related to public health outweigh any potential costs associated with this rulemaking.

9. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the accuracy of the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement:

Name: Don Herrington

Bureau Chief

Address: Department of Health Services

Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control

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Phoenix, AZ 85007

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Name: Kathleen Phillips, Esq.

Rules Administrator and Administrative Counsel

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E-mail: phillik@azdhs.gov

10. The time, place, and nature of the proceedings for the making, amendment, or repeal of the rules, or if no proceeding is scheduled, where, when, and how persons may request an oral proceeding on the proposed rules:

The Department has scheduled the following oral proceeding:

Date: February 11, 2008

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Location: 150 N. 18th Ave., Room 540A

Phoenix, AZ 85007

Close of record: 4:00 p.m., February 11, 2008

A person may submit written comments on the proposed rules no later than the close of record to either of the individuals listed in items 4 and 9.

A person with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting Ruthann Smejkal at (602) 364-1230 or smejkar@azdhs.gov. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.

11. Any other matters prescribed by statute that are applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules:

Not applicable

12. Incorporations by reference and their location in the rules:

Not applicable

13. The full text of the rules follows:

TITLE 9. HEALTH SERVICES

CHAPTER 6. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND INFESTATIONS

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL

Section

R9-6-101. Definitions

ARTICLE 2. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INFESTATION REPORTING

Section

R9-6-201. Definitions

R9-6-202. Reporting Requirements for a Health Care Provider Required to Report or an Administrator of a Health Care

Institution or Correctional Facility

Table 1. Reporting Requirements for a Health Care Provider Required to Report or an Administrator of a Health Care

Institution or Correctional Facility

R9-6-204. Clinical Laboratory Director Reporting Requirements Table 3.

Clinical Laboratory Director Reporting Requirements
Local Health Agency Responsibilities Regarding Communicable Disease Reports R9-6-206.

Table 4. Local Health Agency Reporting Requirements

ARTICLE 3. CONTROL MEASURES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND INFESTATIONS

R9-6-347. <u>R9-6-350.</u> Measles (Rubeola)
R9-6-351. Melioidosis
R9 6 348. R9-6-352. Meningococcal Invasive Disease
R9-6-349. R9-6-353. Mumps
<u>R9-6-354.</u> <u>Norovirus</u>
R9 6 350. R9-6-355. Pediculosis (Lice Infestation)
R9-6-351. <u>R9-6-356.</u> Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
R9-6-352. <u>R9-6-357.</u> Plague
R9 6 353. <u>R9-6-358.</u> Poliomyelitis
R9-6-354. <u>R9-6-359.</u> Psittacosis (Ornithosis)
R9-6-355. <u>R9-6-360.</u> Q Fever
R9 6 356. <u>R9-6-361.</u> Rabies in a Human
R9-6-357. R9-6-362. Relapsing Fever (Borreliosis)
R9-6-358. <u>R9-6-363.</u> Reye Syndrome
R9 6 359. R9-6-364. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
R9-6-360. <u>R9-6-365.</u> Rubella (German Measles)
R9-6-361. Rubella Syndrome, Congenital
R9 6 362. <u>R9-6-367.</u> Salmonellosis
R9-6-363. <u>R9-6-368.</u> Scabies
R9-6-364. R9-6-369. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
R9 6 365. <u>R9-6-370.</u> Shigellosis
R9-6-366. <u>R9-6-371.</u> Smallpox
R9-6-367. R9-6-372. Streptococcal Group A Infection
R9-6-373. Streptococcal Group B Infection in an Infant Younger than 90 Days of Age
R9-6-374. Streptococcus pneumoniae Infection
R9-6-368. <u>R9-6-375.</u> Syphilis
R9 6 369. <u>R9-6-376.</u> Taeniasis
R9-6-370. <u>R9-6-377.</u> Tetanus
R9-6-371. <u>R9-6-378.</u> Toxic Shock Syndrome
R9 6 379. Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus spp. Repealed
R9-6-372. R9-6-379. Repealed Trichinosis
R9-6-373. R9-6-380. Tuberculosis
R9 6 374. R9-6-381. Tularemia
R9-6-375. R9-6-382. Typhoid Fever
R9-6-376. R9-6-383. Typhus Fever
R9 6 377. R9-6-384. Unexplained Death with a History of Fever
R9-6-378. R9-6-385. Vaccinia-Related Adverse Event
R9-6-380. R9-6-386. Vancomycin-Resistant or Vancomycin-Intermediate Staphylococcus aureus
R9 6 381. R9-6-387. Vancomycin-Resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis
R9-6-382. R9-6-388. Varicella (Chickenpox)
R9-6-383. R9-6-389. Vibrio Infection
R9 6 384. R9-6-390. Viral Hemorrhagic Fever
R9-6-385. R9-6-391. West Nile Virus Fever or West Nile Encephalitis Virus-Related Syndromes
R9-6-386. R9-6-392. Yellow Fever
R9 6 387. R9-6-393. Yersiniosis (Enteropathogenic Yersinia)
Exhibit III-A. Campylobacter Investigation Form Repealed
Exhibit III-B. Cryptosporidiosis Investigation Form Repealed Exhibit III-C. Sygnested Wirel Control of the Property Form Repealed
Exhibit III-C. Suspected Viral Gastroenteritis Outbreak Form Repealed
Exhibit III-D. Arboviral Case Investigation Form Repealed
Exhibit III-E. E. coli O157:H7 Investigation Form Repealed
Exhibit III-F. Giardiasis Investigation Form Repealed
Exhibit III-G. Hepatitis A Case Report Repealed Exhibit III H. Aguta Hapatitis P. and D. Casa Report Repealed
Exhibit III-H. Acute Hepatitis B and D Case Report Repealed Exhibit III. Perinatal Hepatitis B Case Management Report Repealed
Exhibit III-I. Perinatal Hepatitis B Case Management Report Repealed Exhibit III. Listeriogis Investigation Form Penealed
Exhibit III-J. Listeriosis Investigation Form Repealed Exhibit III K. Lyma Disagga Rapart Form Repealed
Exhibit III-K. Lyme Disease Report Form Repealed Exhibit III-L. Salmonellosis Investigation Form Repealed
<u> </u>
Exhibit III-M. Shigellosis Investigation Form Repealed Exhibit III-N. RVCT Addendum Form for TB Reporting Repealed
LAMOR III-IV. KVCI Addendam Form for 115 Reporting repealed

ARTICLE 8. ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS, FIREFIGHTERS, OR EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES AND VOLUNTEERS

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R9-6-801.	Definitions
11 7-0-001.	Deminions

R9-6-802. Notice of Test Results; Subject Incarcerated or Detained

R9-6-803. Notice of Test Results; Subject Not Incarcerated or Detained Repealed

ARTICLE 9. RECODIFIED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EXPOSURES

Section

R9-6-901. Recodified Definitions

R9-6-902. Recodified Notice of Test Results

ARTICLE 10. HIV-RELATED TESTING AND NOTIFICATION

Section

R9-6-1001. Definitions

R9-6-1002. Local Health Agency Requirements

R9-6-1002. R9-6-1003. Consent for HIV-related Testing

Exhibit A. CONSENT FOR HIV-RELATED TESTING HIV-related Test Information and Consent Form

Exhibit B. CONSENTIMIENTO PARA LA PRUEBA DE VIH Repealed

R9-6-1003. R9-6-1004. Court-ordered HIV-related Testing

R9-6-1005. Anonymous HIV Testing

R9-6-1006. Notification

ARTICLE 11. STD-RELATED TESTING AND NOTIFICATION

Section

R9-6-1101.	Definitions

R9-6-1102. Health Care Provider Requirements
R9-6-1103. Local Health Agency Requirements
Court-ordered STD-related Testing

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL

R9-6-101. Definitions

No change

- 1. "Active tuberculosis" means the same as in A.R.S. § 36-711.
- 1.2. No change
- 3. "Agency" means any board, commission, department, office, or other administrative unit of the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.
- 4. "Agent" means an organism that may cause a disease, either directly or indirectly.
- 2.5. No change
- 3. "Airborne infection isolation" means, in addition to use of Standard precautions, placement of a case in a private room or a cohort room with negative air pressure ventilation and use of respiratory protection when in the room.
- 6. "Airborne precautions" means, in addition to use of standard precautions:
 - a. Either:
 - i. Placing an individual in a private room with negative air-pressure ventilation, at least six air exchanges per hour, and air either:
 - (1) Exhausted directly to the outside of the building containing the room, or
 - (2) Recirculated through a HEPA filtration system before being returned to the interior of the building containing the room; or
 - ii. If the building in which an individual is located does not have an unoccupied room meeting the specifications in subsection (6)(a)(i):
 - (1) Placing the individual in a private room, with the door to the room kept closed when not being used for entering or leaving the room, until the individual is transferred to a health care institution that has a room meeting the specifications in subsection (6)(a)(i) or to the individual's residence, as medically appropriate; and
 - (2) Ensuring that the individual is wearing a mask covering the case's nose and mouth; and
 - b. Ensuring the use by other individuals, when entering the room in which the individual is located, of a device that is:
 - i. Designed to protect the wearer against inhalation of an atmosphere that may be harmful to the health of the

wearer, and

- ii. At least as protective as a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health-approved N-95 respirator.
- 4.7. No change
- 8. "Arizona State Laboratory" means the portion of the Department authorized by Title 36, Chapter 2, Article 2, and A.R.S. § 36-132(A)(11) that performs serological, microbiological, entomological, and chemical analyses.
- 9. "Average window period" means the typical time between exposure to an agent and the ability to detect infection with the agent in human blood.
- 5.10. No change
- 6-11. "Body fluid" means semen, vaginal secretion, tissue, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, urine, blood, lymph, or saliva.
- 8.13. No change
 - a. With a clinical syndrome of a communicable disease whose condition is documented:
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
- 14. "Case definition" means the disease-specific criteria that must be met for an individual to be classified as a case.
- 15. "Chief medical officer" means the senior health care provider in a correctional facility or that individual's designee who is also a health care provider.
- 9.16. No change
- 10.17. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
- 18. "Clinical signs and symptoms" means evidence of disease or injury that can be observed by a health care provider or can be inferred by the heath care provider from a patient's description of how the patient feels.
- 11.19. No change
- 12.20. No change
- 13.21. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change c. No change
- 22. "Confirmatory test" means a laboratory analysis, such as a Western blot analysis, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to be used after a screening test to diagnose or monitor the progression of HIV infection.
- 14.23. No change
- 15.24. No change
 - a. No changeb. No change

 - c. No change
- 25. "Court-ordered subject" means a subject who is required by a court of competent jurisdiction to provide one or more specimens of blood or other body fluids for testing.
- 16.26. No change
- 17.27. No change
- 28. "Designated service area" means the same as in R9-18-101.
- 29. "Diagnosis" means an identification of a disease by an individual authorized by law to make the identification.
- 30. "Disease" means a condition or disorder that causes the human body to deviate from its normal or healthy state.
- 18.31. No change
 - a. No changeb. No change

 - c. No change
 - d. No change
- 32. "Entity" has the same meaning as "person" in A.R.S. § 1-215.
- 19.33. No change
- 20.34. No change
- 21.35. No change

22.36. No change

- a. A paid or volunteer full- full-time or part-time worker who prepares or serves food or who otherwise touches food in a food establishment; or
- b. A paid or volunteer full- or part-time worker who prepares or serves food or who otherwise touches food in a group setting other than a food establishment.
- b. An individual who prepares food for or serves food to a group of two or more individuals in a setting other than a food establishment.
- 23.37. No change
- 24.38. No change
- 25.39. No change
- 26.40. No change
- 27.41. "Health care provider" means a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, or dentist the same as in A.R.S. § 36-661.
- 42. "Health education" means supplying to an individual or a group of individuals:
 - a. Information about a communicable disease or options for treatment of a communicable disease, and
 - b. Guidance about methods to reduce the risk that the individual or group of individuals will become infected or infect other individuals.
- 28.43. No change
- 29.44. No change
- 30. "Individual with infectious active tuberculosis" means a pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis case who has not:
 - a. Had three successive sputum smears, collected at least eight hours apart, at least one of which was taken first thing in the morning, test negative for acid-fast bacilli;
 - b. Begun anti-tuberculosis treatment; and
 - Experienced improvement in clinical signs and symptoms of active tuberculosis.
- 45. "Infected" or "infection" means when an individual has an agent for a disease in a part of the individual's body where the agent may cause a disease.
- 46. "Infectious active tuberculosis" means pulmonary or laryngeal active tuberculosis in an individual, which can be transmitted from the infected individual to another individual.
- 47. "Infectious agent" means an agent that can be transmitted to an individual.
- 31.48. No change
- 32.49. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
- 33.50. No change
- 51. "Laboratory report" means a document that:
 - a. Is produced by a laboratory that conducts a test or tests on a subject's specimen; and
 - b. Shows the outcome of each test, including personal identifying information about the subject.
- 34.52. No change
- 35.53. No change
- 54. "Medical examiner" means an individual:
 - a. Appointed as a county medical examiner by a county board of supervisors under A.R.S. § 11-591, or
 - b. Employed by a county board of supervisors under A.R.S. § 11-592 to perform the duties of a county medical examiner.
- 55. "Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis" means active tuberculosis that is caused by bacteria that are not susceptible to the antibiotics isoniazid and rifampin.
- 56. "Officer in charge" means the individual in the senior leadership position in a correctional facility or that individual's designee.
- 36.57. No change
- 37.58. No change
- 59. "Petition" means a formal written application to a court requesting judicial action on a matter.
- 38.60. No change
- 39.61. No change
 - a. No changeb. No change

 - c. No change
 - d. No change
- 40.62. No change
- 63. "Pupil" means a student attending a school.
- 41.64. No change

42.65. No change

- 43. "Respiratory protection" means a fit-tested device, designed to protect the wearer against inhalation of a hazardous atmosphere, that is at least as protective as a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health approved N-95 respirator.
- 66. "Risk factor" means an activity or circumstance that increases the chances that an individual will become infected with or develop a communicable disease.

44.67. No change

- a. No change
- b. No change
- c. No change
- d. No change
- e. No change
- f. No change
- g. No change
- 68. "Screening test" means a laboratory analysis approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as an initial test to indicate the possibility that an individual is infected with a communicable disease.
- 69. "Sexual contact" means vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, fellatio, or cunnilingus.

45.70. No change

- a. No change
- b. No change
- c. No change
- 71. "Significant exposure" means the same as in A.R.S. § 32-3207.

46.72. No change

- 47.73. No change
- 74. "Submitting entity" means the same as in A.R.S. § 13-1415.

48.75. No change

- a. No change
- b. No change
- c. No change
- d. No change
- 49-76. "Syndrome" means a pattern of signs and symptoms characteristic of a specific disease.
- 77. "Test" means an analysis performed on blood or other body fluid to evaluate for the presence or absence of a disease.
- 78. "Test result" means information about the outcome of a laboratory analysis of a subject's specimen and does not include personal identifying information about the subject.
- 79. "Treatment" means a procedure or method to cure, improve, or palliate an illness or a disease.
- 80. "Tuberculosis control officer" means the same as in A.R.S. § 36-711.
- 50.81. No change
- 51.82. No change
- 83. "Victim" means an individual on whom another individual is alleged to have committed a sexual offense, as defined in A.R.S. § 13-1415.
- 52.84. "Viral hemorrhagic fever" means disease characterized by fever and hemorrhaging and caused by an Arenavirus, a Bunyavirus, a Filovirus, or another a virus.
- 53.85. No change
- 54.86. No change

ARTICLE 2. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND INFESTATION REPORTING

R9-6-201. Definitions

No change

- 1. No change
- 2. No change
- 3. No change
- 4. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No changee. No change
 - f. No change

- g. No change
- h. No change
- i. Amniotic fluid;
- i.j. Urine Lymph;
- j.k. No change
- k.l. Another anatomic location other than the skin, mouth, eyes, upper respiratory tract, middle ear, vaginal urogenital tract, or gastrointestinal tract.
- 5. "Health care provider required to report" means a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, or dentist who diagnoses, treats, or detects a case or suspect case of a communicable disease listed in Table 1 or detects an occurrence listed in Table 1.
- 5.6. No change
- 6.7. No change
- 7.8. No change

R9-6-202. Reporting Requirements for a Health Care Provider Required to Report or an Administrator of a Health Care Institution or Correctional Facility

- A. A health care provider who diagnoses, treats, or detects a case or suspect case of a communicable disease listed in Table 1 or detects an occurrence listed in Table 1 shall, either personally or through a representative, submit a report to the local health agency within the time limitation in Table 1 and as specified in subsection (C), (D), or (E).
- A. A health care provider required to report shall, either personally or through a representative, submit a report to the local health agency within the time limitation in Table 1 and as specified in subsection (C), (D), or (E).
- **B.** No change
- C. Except as described in subsections (D) and (E), for each case, suspect case, or occurrence for which a report <u>on an individual</u> is required by subsection (A) or (B) and Table 1, a health care provider <u>required to report</u> or an administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility shall submit a report that includes:
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. Whether the individual resides on or off an Indian reservation and, if on, the name of the reservation County of residence;
 - d. If the individual is living on a reservation, the name of the reservation;
 - d.e. No change
 - e.f. No change
 - f.g. No change
 - g. If Native American, tribal affiliation, if known;
 - h. No change
 - i. No change
 - i. If known, whether the individual is alive or dead;
 - j.k. Occupation If known, the individual's occupation;
 - k. If known, whether the individual is attending a school or a child care establishment and, if so, the name of the school or child care establishment; and
 - I. If the individual is attending or working in a school or child care establishment or working in a health care institution or food establishment, the name and address of the school, child care establishment, health care institution, or food establishment; and
 - 1.m. No change
 - 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 - e. No change
 - f. No change
 - g. The date of laboratory confirmation The date of the result of each laboratory test; and
 - h. No change
 - 3. If reporting a case or suspect case of chancroid, gonorrhea, syphilis, or genital *Chlamydia* infection, a description of the treatment prescribed, if any, including:
 - a. The name of each drug prescribed,
 - b. The dosage prescribed for each drug, and
 - e. The date of prescription for each drug; and

- 3. If reporting a case or suspect case of tuberculosis:
 - a. The site of infection; and
 - b. A description of the treatment prescribed, if any, including:
 - The name of each drug prescribed,
 - The dosage prescribed for each drug, and
- ii. The dosage prescribed for each drug:

 The date of prescription for each drug: 4. If reporting a case or suspect case of chancroid, gonorrhea, genital herpes infection, or genital chlamydia infection:
 - The gender of the individuals with whom the case or suspect case had sexual contact;
 - b. A description of the treatment prescribed, if any, including:
 - The name of each drug prescribed,
 - ii. The dosage prescribed for each drug, and
 - iii. The date of prescription for each drug;
 - The site of infection; and
 - d. Whether the diagnosis was confirmed by a laboratory and, if so, the name, address, and phone number of the lab-
- 5. If reporting a case or suspect case of syphilis:
 - a. The information required under subsection (C)(4); and
 - b. <u>Identification of:</u>
 - The stage of the disease, or
 - ii. Whether the syphilis is congenital;
- 6. If reporting a case of congenital syphilis in an infant and in addition to the information required under subsection (C)(5) and A.R.S. § 36-694(A), the following information:
 - a. The name and date of birth of the infant's mother;
 - b. The residential address, mailing address, and telephone number of the infant's mother;
 - The date and test results for the infant's mother of the prenatal syphilis test required in A.R.S. § 36-693; and
 - d. If the prenatal syphilis test of the infant's mother indicated that the infant's mother was infected with syphilis:
 - Whether the infant's mother received treatment for syphilis,
 - ii. The name and dosage of each drug prescribed to the infant's mother for treatment of syphilis and the date each drug was prescribed, and
 - iii. The name and phone number of the health care provider required to report who treated the infant's mother for syphilis;
- 4.7. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual making the report; and
- 8. The name and address of the:
 - a. Health care provider, if reporting under subsection (A) and different from the individual specified in subsection (C)(7); or
 - b. Health care institution or correctional facility, if reporting under subsection (B).
- **D.** For each unexplained death with a history of fever, a health care provider required to report or an administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility shall submit a report that includes:
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. Date of birth;
 - e.d. No change
 - d.e. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
 - 5. No change
 - 6. The name, residential address, and telephone number of a family member of the deceased individual who can serve as a point of contact; and
 - 7. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual making the report; and
 - 8. The name and address of the:
 - a. Health care provider, if reporting under subsection (A) and different from the individual specified in subsection (D)(7); or
 - b. Health care institution or correctional facility, if reporting under subsection (B).
- E. For each outbreak for which a report is required by subsection (A) or (B) and Table 1, a health care provider required to report or an administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility shall submit a report that includes:
 - No change
 - 2. No change

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- 3. No change
- 4. A description of the <u>location and</u> setting of the outbreak; and
- 5. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual making the report; and
- 6. The name and address of the:
 - a. Health care provider, if reporting under subsection (A) and different from the individual specified in subsection (E)(5); or
 - b. Health care institution or correctional facility, if reporting under subsection (B).
- F. A health care provider who orders an HIV-related test on an infant who was perinatally exposed to HIV to determine whether the infant is infected with HIV or an administrator of a health care institution in which an HIV related test is ordered on an infant who was perinatally exposed to HIV to determine whether the infant is infected with HIV shall, either personally or through a representative, report the following to the Department within five working days after receiving the results of the HIV related test:
 - 1. The name of the infant;
 - 2. The name of the infant's mother;
 - 3. The infant's date of birth;
 - 4. The type of HIV-related test ordered;
 - 5. The date of the HIV-related test;
 - 6. The results of the HIV related test; and
 - 7. The ordering health care provider's name, address, and telephone number.
- **E.** When an HIV-related test is ordered for an infant who was perinatally exposed to HIV to determine whether the infant is infected with HIV, the health care provider who orders the HIV-related test or the administrator of the health care institution in which the HIV-related test is ordered shall:
 - 1. Report the results of the infant's HIV-related test to the Department, either personally or through a representative, within five working days after receiving the results of the HIV-related test;
 - 2. Include the following information in the report specified in subsection (F)(1):
 - a. The name and date of birth of the infant;
 - b. The residential address, mailing address, and telephone number of the infant;
 - c. The name and date of birth of the infant's mother;
 - d. The date of the last medical evaluation of the infant;
 - e. The types of HIV-related tests ordered for the infant;
 - f. The dates of the infant's HIV-related tests;
 - g. The results of the infant's HIV-related tests; and
 - h. The ordering health care provider's name, address, and telephone number; and
 - 3. Include with the report specified in subsection (F)(1) a report for the infant's mother including the following information:
 - a. The name and date of birth of the infant's mother;
 - b. The residential address, mailing address, and telephone number of the infant's mother;
 - c. The date of the last medical evaluation of the infant's mother;
 - d. The types of HIV-related tests ordered for the infant's mother;
 - e. The dates of the HIV-related tests for the infant's mother;
 - f. The results of the HIV-related tests for the infant's mother;
 - g. What HIV-related risk factors the infant's mother has;
 - h. Whether the infant's mother delivered the infant vaginally or by C-section;
 - i. Whether the infant's mother was receiving HIV-related drugs prior to the infant's birth to reduce the risk of perinatal transmission of HIV; and
 - j. The name, address, and telephone number of the health care provider who ordered the HIV-related tests for the infant's mother.
- **G.** Except as provided in Table 1, a health care provider <u>required to report</u> or an administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility shall, either personally or through a representative, submit a report required under this Section:
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change

Table 1. Reporting Requirements for a Health Care Provider Required to Report or an Administrator of a **Health Care Institution or Correctional Facility**

≡ *,O	Amebiasis	=	Hantavirus infection	①	Rubella syndrome, congenital
*	Anthrax		Hemolytic uremic syndrome	= * ,O	Salmonellosis
="	Aseptic meningitis: viral	≡ *,O	Hepatitis A	O	Scabies
=	Basidiobolomycosis	=	Hepatitis B and D	~	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
	Botulism	=	Hepatitis C	= * ,O	Shigellosis
①	Brucellosis	= ' *,O	Hepatitis E	*	Smallpox
≡ *,O	Campylobacteriosis	=_	Herpes genitalis	=	Streptococcal Group A: Invasive disease
="	<u>Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis)</u>	="	HIV infection and related disease	==	Streptococcal Group B: Invasive disease in infants younger than 90 days of age
=	Chancroid	<u> </u>	Influenza-associated mortality in a child	=	Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcal invasive disease)
=	Chlamydia infection, genital sexually transmitted	="	Kawasaki syndrome	="	Syphilis
) *	Cholera	=	Legionellosis (Legionnaires' disease)	≡ *,O	Taeniasis
==*	Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever)	≡.	Leptospirosis	=	Tetanus
=	Colorado tick fever		Listeriosis	=	Toxic shock syndrome
O	Conjunctivitis: acute	=	Lyme disease	="	Trichinosis
=	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	=	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	①	Tuberculosis, active disease
* ,O	Cryptosporidiosis	="	Malaria	①	Tuberculosis <u>latent</u> infection in a child younger than 6 5 years of age <u>or younger</u> (positive <u>screening</u> test result)
=	Cyclospora infection	*	Measles (rubeola)	~	Tularemia
=	Cysticercosis	*	Meningococcal invasive disease	~	Typhoid fever
=	Dengue	①	Mumps	①	Typhus fever
О	Diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting	~	Pertussis (whooping cough)	*	Unexplained death with a history of fever
	Diphtheria		Plague	①	Vaccinia-related adverse event
=	Ehrlichiosis and Anaplasmosis	~	Poliomyelitis	=	Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus spp.
	Emerging or exotic disease	=1	Psittacosis (ornithosis)		Vancomycin-resistant or Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aureus
①	Encephalitis, viral or parasitic	①	Q fever	~	Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis
~	Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli	~	Rabies in a human	=	Varicella (chickenpox)
~	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli	=	Relapsing fever (borreliosis)	≡ *,O	Vibrio infection
≡ *,O	Giardiasis	=	Reye syndrome	*	Viral hemorrhagic fever
="	Gonorrhea	=	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	* ='	West Nile virus infection
="	Haemophilus influenzae: invasive disease) *	Rubella (German measles)		Yellow fever
=	Hansen's disease (Leprosy)			<u>≡</u> *,O	Yersiniosis

Key:

- Submit a report by telephone or through an electronic reporting system authorized by the Department within 24 hours after a case or suspect case is diagnosed, treated, or detected or an occurrence is detected. If a case or suspect case is a food handler or works in a child care establishment or a health care institution, instead of reporting within the general report-
- ing deadline, submit a report within 24 hours after the case or suspect case is diagnosed, treated, or detected. Submit a report within one working day after a case or suspect case is diagnosed, treated, or detected. Submit a report within five working days after a case or suspect case is diagnosed, treated, or detected. Submit a report within five working days after a case or suspect case is diagnosed, treated, or detected. Submit a report within 24 hours after detecting an outbreak.

R9-6-204. Clinical Laboratory Director Reporting Requirements

- A. A Except as specified in subsection (D), a director of a clinical laboratory that obtains a test result described in Table 3 or that receives a specimen for detection of an infectious agent or toxin listed in Table 3 shall, either personally or through a representative, submit a report and, if applicable, an isolate or a specimen to the Department within the time limitation and as specified in Table 3 and subsection (B) or (C).
- **B.** Except as provided in Table 3 and as specified in subsection (D), for each test result for a subject for which a report is required by subsection (A) and Table 3, a clinical laboratory director shall submit a report that includes:
 - 1. The name and address of the laboratory;
 - The name and telephone number of the director of the clinical laboratory;
 - 1.3. Unless the test result is from anonymous HIV testing as described in R9-6-339, the <u>The</u> name and, if available, the address and telephone number of the subject;
 - 2.4. Unless the test result is from anonymous HIV testing as described in R9 6 339, the The date of birth of the subject;
 - 5. The gender of the subject;
 - 3.6. No change
 - $4.\overline{7}$. No change
 - 5.8. No change
 - 9. The date of the result of the test;
 - 6.10. No change
 - 7.11. No change
 - 8.12. The ordering health care provider's name, address, and telephone number.
- C. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. The gender of the subject;
 - 3.4. No change
 - 4.5. No change
 - 5.<u>6.</u> No change
 - 6.7. No change
 - 7.8. The ordering health care provider's name, address, and telephone number.
- <u>D.</u> When the Arizona State Laboratory obtains a test result from anonymous HIV testing sent to the Arizona State Laboratory as described in R9-6-1005, the director of the Arizona State Laboratory shall, either personally or through a representative:
 - 1. Submit a report to the Department within five working days after obtaining a positive test result; and
 - 2. Include in the report the following information:
 - a. The laboratory identification number of the subject;
 - b. The date of birth, gender, race, and ethnicity of the subject;
 - c. The date the specimen was collected;
 - d. The type of tests completed on the specimen;
 - e. The test results, including quantitative values if available; and
 - f. The name, address, and telephone number of the person who submitted the specimen to the Arizona State Laboratory.
- E. The Department shall supply the director of each clinical laboratory with forms that may be used by the clinical laboratory when making a report required under subsection (A) or (D) and Table 3.
- **D.E.** A clinical laboratory director shall submit a report by telephone; in a document sent by fax, delivery service, or mail; or through an electronic reporting system authorized by the Department. Except as provided in Table 3, each report shall contain the information required under subsection (B) or (C) (B), (C), or (D).

Table 3. Clinical Laboratory Director Reporting Requirements

①	Arboviruses	₹,*	Haemophilus influenzae, other, isolated from a normally sterile site	=	Plasmodium spp.
₽,₽,*	Bacillus anthracis	=	Hantavirus	= +	Respiratory syncytial virus
☎ , *	Bordetella pertussis	<u>=</u> 1	Hepatitis A virus (anti-HAV-IgM serologies)	<u>*,+</u>	Rubella virus and anti-rubella-IgM serologies
① , *	Brucella spp.	<u>1</u>	Hepatitis B virus (anti-Hepatitis B core-IgM serologies, Hepatitis B surface or envelope antigen serologies, and or detection of viral nucleic acid)	① , *	Salmonella spp.

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<u> </u>	Burkholderia mallei and B. pseudomallei	<u> </u>	Hepatitis C virus		SARS-associated corona virus
=	Campylobacter spp.	<u>-1</u>	Hepatitis D virus) , *	Shigella spp.
III.	CD ₄ -T-lymphocyte count of fewer than 200 per microliter of whole blood or CD ₄ -T-lympho- cyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14%	<u> </u>	Hepatitis E virus (anti-HEV-IgM serologies)	<u>=</u> ,*	Streptococcus Group A, isolated from a normally sterile site
=	Chlamydia trachomatis	=	HIV (by culture, antigen, antibodies to the virus, or detection of viral nucleic acid)	=	Streptococcus Group B, isolated from a normally sterile site in an infant younger than 90 days of age
≙, ☎	Clostridium botulinum toxin (botulism)	=	HIV—any test result for an infant (by culture, antigen, antibodies to the virus, or detection of viral nucleic acid)	≡ ', *	Streptococcus pneumoniae and its drug sensitivity pattern, isolated from a normally sterile site
="	Coccidioides spp., by culture or serologies	="+	Influenza virus	="	Treponema pallidum (syphilis)
①	Coxiella burnetti	≣',₩	Legionella spp. (culture or DFA)	=	Trypanosoma cruzi (Chagas disease)
=	Cryptosporidium spp.	೨,₩	Listeria spp., isolated from a normally sterile site	=	Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i> -spp.
①	Cyclospora spp.	<u>*</u> +	Measles virus and anti-measles- IgM serologies) ,*	Vancomycin-resistant or Vancomycin- intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
8,8 [Dengue virus	<u>=</u> 12	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , isolated from a normally sterile site	① ,*	Vancomycin resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis
₽,☎	Emerging or exotic disease agent	<u>),+</u>	Mumps virus and anti-mumps- IgM serologies	₽,☎	Variola virus (smallpox)
=	Entamoeba histolytica	<u>≡¹,*²³</u>	Mycobacterium tuberculosis com-	① ,*	Vibrio spp.
①	Escherichia coli O157:H7		plex and its drug sensitivity pat- tern	≙,☎	Viral hemorrhagic fever agent
) ,*	Escherichia coli, Shiga-toxin producing	=	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	<u> </u>	West Nile virus
⊕,☎,*	Francisella tularensis	☎ , *	Neisseria meningitides meningitidis, isolated from a normally sterile site) ,*	Yersinia spp. (other than Y. pestis)
3 ,*	Haemophilus influenzae, type Bb, isolated from a normally sterile site	=	Norovirus	⊕,☎,*	Yersinia pestis (plague)

Key:

- Submit a report immediately after receiving one specimen for detection of the agent. Report receipt of subsequent specimens within five working days after receipt.
- Submit a report within 24 hours after obtaining a positive test result.
- ① Submit a report within one working day after obtaining a positive test result.
- Submit a report within five working days after obtaining a positive test result or a test result specified in Table 3.
- * Submit an isolate of the organism for each positive culture to the Arizona State Laboratory at least once each week, as applicable.
- + A clinical laboratory director may report aggregate numbers of positive test results every five working days rather than submitting individual reports as required in R9-6-204(B). For each positive test result, submit a specimen to the Arizona State Laboratory within 24 hours after obtaining the positive test result.
- When reporting a positive result for any of the specified tests, report the results of all other tests performed for the subject as part of the disease panel.
- ⁴² Submit a report only when an initial positive result is obtained for an individual.
- Submit an isolate of the organism only when an initial positive result is obtained for an individual, when a change in resistance pattern is detected, or when a positive result is obtained ≥ 12 months after the initial positive result is obtained for an individual.

R9-6-206. Local Health Agency Responsibilities Regarding Communicable Disease Reports

- A. The Department shall supply each local health agency with a form to be used by a health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility when making a written report required under R9-6-202(A) or (B) and Table 1. The form shall contain space to provide the information required under R9-6-202(C). A local health agency shall distribute copies of the form as needed to health care providers and administrators of health care institutions and correctional facilities.
- B. For each reported case or suspect case of unexplained death with a history of fever, the local health agency for the juris-

diction in which the death occurred shall:

- 1. Within one working day after receiving a report, submit to the Department:
 - a. The following information about the deceased individual:
 - i. Name:
 - ii. Residential address:
 - iii. Date of birth;
 - iv. Race and ethnicity;
 - v. Whether the individual resided on or off a reservation and, if on, the name of the reservation;
 - vi. Gender:
 - vii. Whether the individual was pregnant and, if so, the outcome of the pregnancy; and
 - viii. Occupation;
 - b. The approximate date and time of death;
 - e. A description of the setting where the death occurred and of the circumstances leading up to the time of death;
 - d. The name, residential address, and telephone number of a family member of the deceased individual who can serve as a point of contact; and
 - e. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual making the report; and
- 2. Within 30 days after receiving the report, submit to the Department a written report of the epidemiologic investigation required under Article 3, including:
 - a. The name and date of birth of the deceased individual;
 - b. The date of any specimen collection;
 - c. Identification of each type of specimen collected;
 - d. Identification of each type of laboratory test completed;
 - e. A description of the laboratory test results, including quantitative results if available;
 - f. If an autopsy was completed, the autopsy results;
 - g. A hypothesis or conclusion as to the cause of death; and
 - h. Specific recommendations for preventing future deaths, if applicable.
- Within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation of a case as required under Article 3, if Article 3 does not require a local health agency to complete a disease-specific form, a local health agency shall submit to the Department a written report of the epidemiologic investigation, including:
 - 1. A communicable disease report containing the information described in R9-6-202(C),
 - 2. A description of all laboratory test results contributing to the diagnosis,
 - 3. A classification of the case according to the case definition,
 - 4. A description of the case's outcome,
 - 5. A description of the case's specific risk factors for the disease or a hypothesis of how the case acquired the infection that resulted in the disease, and
 - 6. A description of how the local health agency provided or arranged for the case to receive education about the nature of the disease and how to prevent transmission or limit disease progression.
- A local health agency shall forward to the Department each original report received by the local health agency, including any report of disease in a nonresident of the jurisdiction who is or has been diagnosed or treated in the jurisdiction, within five working days after receipt and shall specify the current status for each report, as follows:
 - 1. Case confirmed and epidemiologic investigation not required,
 - 2. Case confirmed and report from epidemiologic investigation attached,
 - 3. Case under investigation, or
 - 4. No action taken.
- E. Within 30 days after completing an epidemiologic investigation of an outbreak as required under this Chapter, a local health agency shall submit to the Department a written summary of the investigation, including:
 - 1. A description of the outbreak location;
 - 2. The date and time that the local health agency was notified of the outbreak;
 - 3. A description of how the local health agency verified the outbreak;
 - 4. The number of individuals reported to be ill during the outbreak;
 - 5. The number of individuals estimated to be at risk for illness as a result of the outbreak;
 - The specific case definition used;
 - 7. A summary profile of the signs and symptoms;
 - 8. An epidemiologic curve;
 - 9. A copy of the laboratory evidence collected, including all laboratory test results;
 - 10. Hypotheses of how the outbreak occurred;
 - 11. A description of the control measures used and the dates they were implemented;
 - 12. The conclusions drawn based upon the results of the investigation;
 - 13. Specific recommendations for preventing future outbreaks; and

- 14. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual making the report.
- **F.** A local health agency shall immediately notify the Department when the local health agency receives a report or reports indicating an outbreak or suspect outbreak. The notification shall include:
 - 1. The location of the outbreak or suspect outbreak;
 - 2. If known, the number of cases and suspect cases;
 - 3. The date that the outbreak was reported or dates that cases suggestive of an outbreak were reported;
 - 4. The setting of the outbreak or suspect outbreak;
 - 5. The name of the disease suspected or known to be the subject of the outbreak or suspect outbreak; and
 - 6. The name and telephone number of an individual at the local health agency who can serve as a point of contact regarding the outbreak or suspect outbreak.
- **A.** The Department shall supply each local health agency with forms to be used by:
 - 1. A health care provider required to report when making a written report required under R9-6-202(A) and Table 1;
 - 2. An administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility when making a written report required under R9-6-202(B) and Table 1; and
 - 3. An administrator of a school, child care establishment, or shelter when making a written report required under R9-6-203(A) and Table 2.
- **B.** A local health agency shall distribute copies of the Department-provided forms specified in subsection (A) as needed to health care providers required to report and administrators of health care institutions, correctional facilities, schools, child care establishments, and shelters.
- Except as specified in Table 4 and Article 3, a local health agency shall provide to the Department the information contained in each report of a case, suspect case, or occurrence received by the local health agency under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203, including any report of disease in a nonresident of the jurisdiction who is or has been diagnosed or treated in the jurisdiction, within five working days after receipt and shall specify:
 - 1. Which of the following best describes the individual identified in each report:
 - a. The individual meets the case definition for a case of the specific disease,
 - b. The individual is a suspect case,
 - c. The individual does not meet the case definition for a case or suspect case of the specific disease, or
 - d. The local health agency has not yet determined the status of the disease in the individual; and
 - 2. The status of the epidemiologic investigation for each report.
- <u>D.</u> Except as specified in Table 4 and Article 3, a local health agency shall submit to the Department a written or electronic report, in a format specified by the Department, of an epidemiologic investigation conducted by the local health agency:
 - 1. In response to a report of a case, suspect case, or occurrence:
 - a. Submitted under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203, or
 - b. About which the local health agency was notified by the Department;
 - 2. Within 30 calendar days after receiving the report submitted under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203 or notification by the Department:
 - 3. If an epidemiologic investigation is required for the reported disease under Article 3; and
 - 4. <u>Including in the report of the epidemiologic investigation:</u>
 - a. The information described in:
 - i. R9-6-202(C) for a report submitted under R9-6-202,
 - ii. R9-6-203(B) for a report submitted under R9-6-203, or
 - iii. R9-6-202(C) for a report about which the Department notified the local health agency;
 - b. A description of all laboratory or other test results, performed in addition to the laboratory tests described in R9-6-202(C) and contributing to the diagnosis;
 - c. A description of the case's symptoms of the disease and other signs that may be observed that indicate that the individual may have the disease, if applicable;
 - d. A classification of the case according to the case definition;
 - e. A description of the condition or status of the case at the end of the epidemiologic investigation;
 - f. A description of the case's specific risk factors for acquiring the disease or other epidemiologic evidence of how the case acquired the infection that resulted in the disease;
 - g. A description of how the local health agency provided or arranged for the case to receive health education about the nature of the disease and how to prevent transmission or limit disease progression;
 - h. A description of the case's specific risk factors for transmitting the disease considered by the local health agency when conducting an assessment of contacts;
 - A description of the control measures used by the local health agency to reduce the spread of the disease; and
 - j. The date the report was submitted or the Department notified the local health agency.
- E. For each reported case or suspect case of unexplained death with a history of fever, the local health agency for the jurisdiction in which the death occurred shall:
 - 1. Within one working day after receiving a report of unexplained death with a history of fever, submit to the Depart-

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ment in a format specified by the Department:

- a. The following information about the deceased individual:
 - i. Name;
 - ii. Residential address;
 - iii. Date of birth;
 - iv. Race and ethnicity:
 - v. County of residence;
 - vi. If the individual was living on a reservation at the time of the individual's death, the name of the reservation;
 - vii. Gender;
 - viii. Whether the individual was pregnant and, if so, the result of the pregnancy; and
 - ix. Occupation;
- b. The date of onset of symptoms;
- c. The approximate date and time of death;
- d. A description of the setting where the death occurred and of the circumstances leading up to the time of death;
- e. The name, residential address, and telephone number of a family member of the deceased individual who can serve as a point of contact;
- f. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual making the report; and
- g. The name and address of the:
 - i. Health care provider required to report, if:
 - (1) The unexplained death with a history of fever was reported to the local health agency under R9-6-202(A), and
 - (2) The health care provider is different from the individual specified in subsection (E)(1)(f); or
 - ii. Health care institution or correctional facility, if the unexplained death with a history of fever was reported to the local health agency under R9-6-202(B); and
- 2. Within 30 calendar days after receiving the report of unexplained death with a history of fever, submit to the Department a written or electronic report of the epidemiologic investigation required under Article 3, in a format specified by the Department, including:
 - a. The name and date of birth of the deceased individual;
 - b. The date of each specimen collection;
 - c. <u>Identification of each type of specimen collected</u>;
 - d. <u>Identification of each type of laboratory test completed</u>;
 - e. A description of the laboratory test results, including quantitative results if available;
 - f. If an autopsy was completed, the autopsy results;
 - g. A hypothesis or conclusion as to the cause of death; and
 - h. Specific recommendations for preventing future deaths, if applicable.
- Except as specified in Table 4 and Article 3, for each instance when the local health agency receives a report or reports indicating an outbreak or possible outbreak, the local health agency shall:
 - 1. Within one working day after receiving the report or reports, provide to the Department the following information:
 - a. The location of the outbreak or possible outbreak;
 - b. If known, the number of cases and suspect cases;
 - c. The date that the outbreak was reported or the dates that cases suggestive of an outbreak were reported;
 - d. The setting of the outbreak or possible outbreak;
 - e. The name of the disease suspected or known to be the cause of the outbreak or possible outbreak; and
 - f. The name and telephone number of an individual at the local health agency who can serve as a point of contact regarding the outbreak or possible outbreak; and
 - 2. Within 30 calendar days after receiving the last report or reports associated with the outbreak, submit to the Department a written or electronic report, in a format specified by the Department, of the epidemiologic investigation conducted by the local health agency in response to the outbreak or possible outbreak, including:
 - a. A description of the outbreak location and setting;
 - b. The date that the local health agency was notified of the outbreak;
 - c. A description of how the local health agency verified the outbreak;
 - d. The number of individuals reported to be ill during the outbreak;
 - e. The number of individuals estimated to be at risk for illness as a result of the outbreak;
 - f. The specific case definition used;
 - g. A summary profile of the signs and symptoms;
 - h. An epidemiologic curve;
 - i. A copy of the laboratory evidence collected, including all laboratory test results, for all specimens submitted for testing to a laboratory other than the Arizona State Laboratory;
 - i. Hypotheses of how the outbreak occurred:

- k. A description of the control measures used and the dates the control measures were implemented;
 l. The conclusions drawn based upon the results of the epidemiologic investigation;
- m. Recommendations for preventing future outbreaks; and
- n. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual making the report.

Table 4. **Local Health Agency Reporting Requirements**

Ш	Amebiasis	Ш	Hantavirus infection	Ш	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
≌ ,Ⅲ, *	Anthrax	Ш	Hemolytic uremic syndrome	2 ,111, 2	Rubella (German measles)
<u>O-III</u>	Aseptic meningitis, viral	Ш	Hepatitis A	<u>2.111.2</u>	Rubella syndrome, congenital
="	<u>Basidiobolomycosis</u>	<u>III</u>	Hepatitis B and Hepatitis D	<u>III</u>	Salmonellosis
<u>2,111,2</u>	<u>Botulism</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>Hepatitis C</u>	<u>O-=</u>	<u>Scabies</u>
<u>Ⅲ,*</u>	Brucellosis	Ш	<u>Hepatitis E</u>	<u>≇,III</u>	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
Ш	<u>Campylobacteriosis</u>	None	Herpes genitalis	<u>III</u>	Shigellosis
Ш	Chagas infection and related disease (American Trypanosomiasis)	Ш	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and related disease	<u>2,III</u>	Smallpox
Ш	Chancroid (Haemophilus ducreyi)	Ш	Influenza-associated mortality in a child	<u>O-III</u>	Streptococcal Group A infection
5-day only	<u>Chlamydia infection, sexually transmitted</u>	="	Kawasaki syndrome	Ш	Streptococcal Group B infection in an infant younger than 90 days of age
<u> </u>	<u>Cholera</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>Legionellosis (Legionnaires' disease)</u>	=	Streptococcus pneumoniae infection
O-III	Coccidioidomycosis (Valley Fever)	<u>III</u>	<u>Leptospirosis</u>	III,O-III	<u>Syphilis</u>
<u>III</u>	Colorado tick fever	<u> #,III</u>	<u>Listeriosis</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>Taeniasis</u>
<u>O-='</u>	Conjunctivitis: acute	<u>III</u>	<u>Lyme disease</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>Tetanus</u>
=	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	<u>III</u>	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	<u>III</u>	Toxic shock syndrome
<u>III</u>	Cryptosporidiosis	<u>III</u>	<u>Malaria</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>Trichinosis</u>
Ш	<u>Cyclospora</u> infection	2 ,111, 5	Measles (rubeola)	<u>III,*</u>	<u>Tuberculosis</u>
=	Cysticercosis	<u>III,*</u>	<u>Melioidosis</u>	≌ ,Ⅲ, *	<u>Tularemia</u>
Ш	Dengue	≅ ,Ⅲ, *	Meningococcal invasive disease	Ш	Typhoid fever
O-III	Diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting	2 ,111, 5	<u>Mumps</u>	<u>III</u>	Typhus fever
2 ,III	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>O-III</u>	<u>Norovirus</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Unexplained death with a history of fever</u>
Ш	Ehrlichioses (Ehrlichiosis and Ana- plasmosis)	<u>5-day</u> only	Pediculosis (lice infestation)	Ш	Vaccinia-related adverse event
<u>2,III</u>	Emerging or exotic disease	Ш	Pertussis (whooping cough)	<u>≅,Ⅲ,*</u>	Vancomycin-resistant or Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aureus
<u>III, O</u>	Encephalitis: viral or parasitic	<u>*,III,</u>	<u>Plague</u>	<u>\$,111,*</u>	Vancomycin-resistant Sta- phylococcus epidermidis
<u>III</u>	Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli	2 ,111, <i>S</i>	<u>Poliomyelitis</u>	<u>=</u>	Varicella (chickenpox)
<u>III</u>	Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli	<u>III</u>	Psittacosis (ornithosis)	<u>III</u>	<u>Vibrio</u> infection
O-III	<u>Giardiasis</u>	<u>III, (0</u>	<u>Q Fever</u>	2 ,111, 2	Viral hemorrhagic fever
5-day only	Gonorrhea	<u>≅,III</u>	Rabies in a human	Ш	West Nile virus-related syndromes
Ш	<u>Haemophilus influenzae:</u> invasive <u>disease</u>	<u>III</u>	Relapsing fever (borreliosis)	<u> </u>	Yellow fever
<u>=</u>	Hansen's disease (Leprosy)	<u>=</u>	Reye syndrome	<u>\$,III,*</u>	Yersiniosis (enteropathogenic Yersinia)

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Unless otherwise specified, notify the Department within five working days after receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203.

Key:

- Notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203.
- Notify the Department within one working day after receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203. Submit an epidemiologic investigation report within 30 calendar days after receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203 or notification by the Department. Ш
- Submit an epidemiologic investigation report within 60 calendar days after receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203 or notification by the Department.
- Ensure that an isolate from a case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.
- Ensure that specimens from a case, as specified by the Department, are submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.
- Submit a report after conducting an epidemiological investigation of an outbreak.

ARTICLE 3. CONTROL MEASURES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND INFESTATIONS

R9-6-301. **Definitions**

No change

- 1. No change
- No change
- 3. "Close contact" means an individual who has spent a sufficient amount of time with and who has been within a suffieient proximity to a case to have sustained significant exposure to an infectious agent.
- 4. "Concurrent disinfection" means the application of measures to disinfect inanimate objects or surfaces after the discharge of body fluids from the body of an infected individual or after the contamination of articles with body fluids.
- 5. "Contact precautions" means, in addition to Standard precautions, placement of a case in a private room or a cohort room and use of a gown and gloves when in the proximity of the case.
- "Contact precautions" means, in addition to use of standard precautions:
 - Placing an individual in a private room or a cohort room with a distance of three or more feet separating the individual's bed from the bed of another individual; and
 - Ensuring the use of a gown and gloves by other individuals when entering the room in which the individual is

6.4. No change

- "Counseling and testing site" means a health facility offering clients HIV counseling and HIV related testing that meets the standards established in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Revised Guidelines for HIV Counseling, Testing, and Referral (November 2001), published in Conters for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Pub. No. RR 19, 50 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (November 9, 2001), incorporated by reference, on file with the Department and the Office of the Secretary of State, and available at http://www.ede.gov/mmwr/ or ftp://ftp.ede.gov/pub/Publications/ mmwr/ or from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30333. This incorporation by reference contains no future editions or amendments.
- 8.5. No change
- 9.6. No change
- 10. "Droplet precautions" means, in addition to Standard precautions, placement of a case in a private room or cohort room and use of a mask when working within three feet of the case.
- "Droplet precautions" means, in addition to use of standard precautions:
 - Placing an individual in a private room or a cohort room with a distance of three or more feet and a curtain separating the individual's bed from the bed of another individual;
 - Ensuring that the individual wears a mask covering the individual's mouth and nose, if medically appropriate, when not in the room described in subsection (7)(a); and
 - Ensuring the use of a mask covering the mouth and nose by other individuals when entering the room in which the individual is located.

11.8. No change

12. "Identified individual" means an individual named by a case as an individual who may have been exposed through sexual contact with the case, and for whom a case provides information that enables the local health agency to locate the individual.

- 13.9. No change
- 14.10. No change
- 15.11. No change
- 16.12. No change
- 17.13. No change
- 18. "Pupil" means a student attending a school, as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101.
- 19. "School district personnel" means individuals who work for a "school district," as defined by A.R.S. § 15-101, whether within a classroom or other setting and whether as employees, contractors, or volunteers.

20. "Sexual contact" means vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, fellatio, or cunnilingus.

21.14. No change

R9-6-302. Local Health Agency Control Measures

No change

- 1. No change
- 2. No change
- 3. No change
- 4. No change
- 5. No change
- 6. No change
- 7. Implement control measures, quarantines, isolations, and exclusions as required by the Arizona Revised Statutes and this Chapter; and
- 8. Disseminate surveillance information to health care providers:
- 9. Provide health education to a disease case or contact to reduce the risk of transmission of the respective disease; and
- 10. Report to the Department, as specified in R9-6-206 and this Article.

R9-6-388. R9-6-303. Isolation and Quarantine

- A. When a local health agency is required by this Article to isolate or quarantine an individual or group of individuals, the local health agency shall issue a written order for isolation or quarantine and other control measures to each individual or group of individuals and, for each individual who is a minor or incapacitated adult, the individual's parent or guardian, except as provided in subsection (A)(3).
 - 1. The written order shall specify:
 - a. The isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements being imposed, which may include requirements for physical examinations and medical testing to ascertain and monitor each individual's health status;
 - b. The identity of each individual or group of individuals subject to the order;
 - e. The premises at which each individual or group of individuals is to be isolated or quarantined;
 - The date and time at which isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements begin; and
 - e. The justification for isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements, including, if known, the disease for which the individual or individuals are believed to be eases, suspect eases, or contacts.
 - 2. The written order may provide information about existing medical treatment, if available and necessary to render an individual less infectious, and the consequences of an individual's failure to obtain the medical treatment.
 - 3. If an order applies to a group of individuals, and it would be impractical to provide a copy to each individual, the local health agency may post the order in a conspicuous place at the premises at which the individuals are to be isolated or quarantined.
- **B.** Within 10 days after issuing a written order described in subsection (A), if a local health agency determines that isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements need to continue for more than 10 days after the date of the order, the local health agency shall file a petition for a court order authorizing the continuation of isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements pertaining to an individual or group of individuals. The petition shall:
 - 1. Include the following:
 - a. The isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements being imposed, which may include requirements for physical examinations and medical testing to ascertain and monitor an individual's health status;
 - b. The identity of each individual or group of individuals subject to isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements;
 - e. The premises at which each individual or group of individuals is isolated or quarantined;
 - d. The date and time at which isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements began; and
 - e. The justification for isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements, including, if known, the disease for which the individual or individuals are believed to be eases, suspect eases, or contacts; and
 - 2. Be accompanied by the sworn affidavit of a representative of the local health agency or the Department attesting to the facts asserted in the petition, together with any further information that may be relevant and material to the court's consideration.
- A. When a local health agency is required by this Article to isolate or quarantine an individual or group of individuals, the local health agency:
 - 1. Shall issue a written order:
 - a. For isolation or quarantine and other control measures;
 - b. To each individual or group of individuals and, for each individual who is a minor or incapacitated adult, the individual's parent or guardian, except as provided in subsection (A)(2);
 - c. That specifies:
 - i. The isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements being imposed, including, if applicable,

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- requirements for physical examinations and medical testing to ascertain and monitor each individual's health status;
- ii. The identity of each individual or group of individuals subject to the order;
- iii. The premises at which each individual or group of individuals is to be isolated or quarantined;
- iv. The date and time at which isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements begin; and
- v. The justification for isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements, including, if known, the disease for which the individual or individuals are believed to be cases, suspect cases, or contacts; and
- That may provide information about existing medical treatment, if available and necessary to render an individual less infectious, and the consequences of an individual's failure to obtain the medical treatment; and
- 2. If a written order applies to a group of individuals, and it would be impractical to provide a copy to each individual, may post the order in a conspicuous place at the premises at which the individuals are to be isolated or quarantined.
- B. Within 10 calendar days after issuing a written order described in subsection (A), if a local health agency determines that isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements need to continue for more than 10 calendar days after the date of the order, the local health agency shall file a petition for a court order that:
 - 1. Authorizes the continuation of isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements pertaining to an individual or group of individuals;
 - 2. <u>Includes the following:</u>
 - a. The isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements being imposed, including, if applicable, requirements for physical examinations and medical testing to ascertain and monitor an individual's health status;
 - b. The identity of each individual or group of individuals subject to isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements;
 - c. The premises at which each individual or group of individuals is isolated or quarantined;
 - d. The date and time at which isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements began; and
 - e. The justification for isolation or quarantine and other control measure requirements, including, if known, the disease for which the individual or individuals are believed to be cases, suspect cases, or contacts; and
 - 3. Is accompanied by the sworn affidavit of a representative of the local health agency or the Department attesting to the facts asserted in the petition, together with any further information that may be relevant and material to the court's consideration.
- C. No change
- D. No change

R9-6-303.R9-6-304. Food Establishment Control Measures

No change

R9-6-304. R9-6-305. Amebiasis

- A. Case control measures:
 - 1. A local health agency shall exclude an amebiasis case from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until treatment with an amebicide is completed and two successive feeal examinations negative for amoebae are obtained from specimens collected at least 24 hours apart.
 - 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported amebiasis case or suspect case.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude each amebiasis contact with symptoms of amebiasis from working as a food handler until two successive stool specimens negative for amoebae are obtained from specimens collected at least 24 hours apart.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude an amebiasis case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until:
 - a. Treatment with an amebicide is initiated, and
 - b. Two successive stool specimens negative for amoebae are obtained from specimens collected at least 24 hours apart;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported amebiasis case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each amebiasis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-305. <u>R9-6-306.</u> Anthrax

- A. Case control measures: A health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported anthrax case or suspect case.
- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of an anthrax case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours

- after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported anthrax case or suspect case;
- 3. For each anthrax case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- 4. Ensure that an isolate from each anthrax case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.
- **B.** Environmental control measures: A local health agency shall provide or arrange for sterilization by dry heating or incineration of objects contaminated by *Bacillus anthracis*.

R9-6-306. R9-6-307. Aseptic Meningitis: Viral

Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of viral aseptic meningitis.

Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of aseptic meningitis; and
- 2. For each outbreak of aseptic meningitis, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-202(E).

R9-6-307. R9-6-308. Basidiobolomycosis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported basidiobolomycosis case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported basidiobolomycosis case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each basidiobolomycosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-308. R9-6-309. Botulism

- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported botulism case or suspect case. For each botulism case who is an infant, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.73, "Guide to Investigation of Infant Botulism" (September 1987), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.73 provided by the Department.
- **B.** Environmental control measures: An individual in possession of food known to be contaminated by *Clostridium botulinum* shall boil the contaminated food for 10 minutes and then diseard it. An individual in possession of utensils known to be contaminated by *Clostridium botulinum* shall boil the contaminated utensils for 10 minutes before reuse or disposal.
- **A.** Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a botulism case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported botulism case or suspect case; and
 - 3. For each botulism case:
 - a. Submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D);
 - Ensure that a specimen from each botulism case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory; and
 - c. In consultation with the Department, determine if treatment of the botulism case is required.
- **B.** Environmental control measures: An individual in possession of:
 - 1. Food known to be contaminated by *Clostridium botulinum* shall boil the contaminated food for 10 minutes and then discard it, and
 - 2. <u>Utensils known to be contaminated by *Clostridium botulinum* shall boil the contaminated utensils for 10 minutes before reuse or disposal.</u>

R9-6-309. R9-6-310. Brucellosis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported brucellosis case or suspect case. For each brucellosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 4.153, "Brucellosis Case Surveillance Report" (November 1980), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 4.153 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

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- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported brucellosis case or suspect case;
- 2. For each brucellosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- 3. Ensure that an isolate from each brucellosis case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

R9-6-310. R9-6-311. Campylobacteriosis

- A. Case control measures:
 - 1. A local health agency shall exclude a campylobacteriosis case from working as a food handler, earing for children in or attending a child care establishment, or earing for patients or residents in a health care institution until:
 - a. One of the following occurs:
 - i. A culture negative for Campylobacter spp. is obtained from a stool specimen, or
 - ii. Treatment is maintained for 24 hours; and
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved.
 - 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported campylobacteriosis case or suspect case. For each campylobacteriosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III A or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-A provided by the Department.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude each campylobacteriosis contact with diarrhea from working as a food handler until a culture negative for *Campylobacter* spp.is obtained from a stool specimen or diarrhea has resolved.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude a campylobacteriosis case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until:
 - a. A culture negative for Campylobacter spp. is obtained from a stool specimen, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported campylobacteriosis case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each campylobacteriosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-312. Chagas Infection and Related Disease (American Trypanosomiasis)

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Chagas infection or disease case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Chagas infection or disease case:
 - a. Submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - b. Provide to the Chagas infection or disease case or ensure that another person provides to the Chagas infection or disease case health education that includes:
 - i. The treatment options for Chagas infection or disease,
 - ii. Where the Chagas infection or disease case may receive treatment for Chagas infection or disease, and
 - iii. For women of childbearing age, the risks of transmission of Chagas infection or disease to a fetus.

R9-6-311. R9-6-313. Chancroid (Haemophilus ducreyi)

- **A.** Case control measures: A local health agency shall: conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported chancroid case or suspect case, confirming the stage of the disease.
 - 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported chancroid case or suspect case;
 - 2. For each chancroid case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - 3. Comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning treatment and health education for a chancroid case.
- B. Contact control measures: When a chancroid case has named an identified individual, a local health agency shall:
 - 1. Notify the identified individual of chancroid exposure;
 - 2. Offer or arrange for the identified individual to receive treatment for chancroid; and
 - 3. Counsel the identified individual about the following:
 - a. The characteristics of chancroid,
 - b. The syndrome caused by chancroid,
 - e. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting chancroid to another, and
 - d. The need to notify individuals with whom the identified individual has had sexual contact within a time period determined based upon the stage of the disease.
- **B.** Contact control measures: When a chancroid case has named a contact, a local health agency shall comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning notification, testing, treatment, and health education for the contact.

R9-6-312. R9-6-314. Chlamydia Chlamydia Infection, Genital Sexually Transmitted

- A. Case control measures:
 - 1. The Department shall review each *Chlamydia* chlamydia infection case report for completeness, accuracy, and need for follow-up.
 - 2. A local health agency shall comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning treatment and health education for a chlamydia case that seeks treatment from the local health agency.
- **B.** Contact control measures: If an individual who may have been exposed to *Chlamydia* chlamydia through sexual contact with a *Chlamydia* chlamydia infection case seeks treatment for symptoms of *Chlamydia* chlamydia infection from a local health agency, the local health agency shall offer or arrange for treatment comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning treatment and health education for the individual.

R9-6-313. R9-6-315. Cholera

- A. Case control measures:
 - 1. A local health agency shall exclude a cholera case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until two successive cultures negative for *Vibrio cholerae* are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics.
 - 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported cholera case or suspect case. For each cholera case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.79, "Cholera and Other *Vibrio* Illness Surveillance Report" (July 2000), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.79 provided by the Department.
- B. Contact control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Provide follow up for each cholera contact for five days after exposure; and
 - 2. Exclude each cholera contact with symptoms of cholera from working as a food handler, earing for patients or residents in a health care institution, or earing for children in or attending a child care establishment until two successive cultures negative for *Vibrio cholerae* are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart.
- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a cholera case or suspect case, notify the Department within one working day after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - Exclude a cholera case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until two successive cultures negative for *Vibrio cholerae* are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics;
 - 3. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported cholera case or suspect case; and
 - 4. For each cholera case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **<u>B.</u>** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall provide follow-up for each cholera contact for five calendar days after exposure.

R9-6-314. R9-6-316. Coccidioidomycosis (Valley Fever)

Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of coccidioidomycosis.

Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of coccidioidomycosis; and
- 2. For each outbreak of coccidioidomycosis, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-202(E).

R9-6-315. R9-6-317. Colorado Tick Fever

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Colorado tick fever case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Colorado tick fever case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Colorado tick fever case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

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R9-6-316. R9-6-318. Conjunctivitis: Acute

- **A.** No change
- **B.** Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported conjunctivitis outbreak, and
 - 2. For each conjunctivitis outbreak, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(F).

R9-6-317. R9-6-319. Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

Case control measures: A local health agency shall complete an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-318. R9-6-320. Cryptosporidiosis

Case control measures:

- 1. A local health agency shall exclude a cryptosporidiosis case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until diarrhea has resolved.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported cryptosporidiosis case or suspect case. For each cryptosporidiosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-B or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-B provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude a cryptosporidiosis case or suspect case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until diarrhea has resolved;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported cryptosporidiosis case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each cryptosporidiosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-319. R9-6-321. *Cyclospora* Infection

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported *Cyclospora* infection case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Cyclospora infection case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each *Cyclospora* infection case submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-320. <u>R9-6-322.</u> Cysticercosis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported cysticercosis case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported cysticercosis case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each cysticercosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-321. R9-6-323. Dengue

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported dengue case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported dengue case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each dengue case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-322. <u>R9-6-324.</u> Diarrhea, Nausea, or Vomiting

- A. No change
- **B.** Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting.
 - 1. For each suspected foodborne illness outbreak, alocal health agency shall complete and submit to the Department

within 30 days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.13, "Investigation of a Foodborne Outbreak" (October 2000), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments: or
- An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.13 provided by the Department.
- 2. For each suspected waterborne illness outbreak, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 30 days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.12, "Waterborne Diseases Outbreak Report" (January 2003), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Parasitic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop F-22, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.12 provided by the Department.
- 3. For each outbreak of viral gastroenteritis, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 30 days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-C or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-C provided by the Department.
- **B.** Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:

 - Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting; Submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(F) for:
 - Each suspected foodborne illness outbreak,
 - b. Each suspected waterborne illness outbreak, and
 - c. Each outbreak of viral gastroenteritis.

R9-6-323. R9-6-325. Diphtheria

- A. No change
 - 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate a diphtheria case until:
 - One of the following:
 - If the case has pharyngeal diphtheria, two successive sets of cultures negative for Cornyebacterium diphtheriae are obtained from nose and throat specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours after cessation of treatment; or
 - ii. If the case has cutaneous diphtheria, two successive cultures negative for Cornyebacterium diphtheriae are obtained from skin specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours after cessation of treatment: or
 - b. Fourteen days after initiation of treatment.
 - A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported diphtheria case or suspect case. For each diphtheria case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "CDC Diphtheria Worksheet" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to the "CDC Diphtheria Worksheet" provided by the Department.
 - 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall:
 - a. Isolate and institute droplet precautions for a pharyngeal diphtheria case or suspect case until:
 - Two successive sets of cultures negative for Cornyebacterium diphtheriae are obtained from nose and throat specimens collected from the case or suspect case at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours after cessation of treatment; or
 - ii. Fourteen calendar days after initiation of treatment; and
 - b. Isolate and institute contact precautions for a cutaneous diphtheria case or suspect case until:
 - Two successive sets of cultures negative for Cornvebacterium diphtheriae are obtained from skin specimens collected from the case or suspect case at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours after cessation of treatment; or
 - ii. Fourteen calendar days after initiation of treatment.
 - A local health agency shall:
 - Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a diphtheria case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;

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- b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported diphtheria case or suspect case; and
- c. For each diphtheria case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

B. No change

- 1. Exclude each diphtheria contact from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a school or child care establishment until a set of cultures negative for *Cornyebacterium diphtheriae* is obtained from the contact's nose and throat specimens;
- 2. Quarantine each close contact of a diphtheria case In consultation with the Department, quarantine a contact of a diphtheria case, if indicated, until two successive sets of cultures negative for *Cornyebacterium diphtheriae* are obtained from nose and throat specimens collected from the elose contact at least 24 hours apart;
- 3. No change
- 4. No change

R9-6-324. R9-6-326. Ehrlichiosis Ehrlichioses (Ehrlichiosis and Anaplasmosis)

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported chrlichiosis case or suspect case. For each chrlichiosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 55.1, "Tick Borne Rickettsial Disease Case Report" (January 2001), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A-30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 55.1 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported ehrlichiosis or anaplasmosis case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each ehrlichiosis or anaplasmosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-325. R9-6-327. Emerging or Exotic Disease

A. Case control measures:

- 1. A local health agency, in consultation with the Department, shall isolate an emerging or exotic disease case or suspect case as necessary to prevent transmission.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported emerging or exotic disease case or suspect case.

A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of an emerging or exotic disease case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- 2. In consultation with the Department, isolate an emerging or exotic disease case or suspect case as necessary to prevent transmission;
- 3. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported emerging or exotic disease case or suspect case; and
- 4. For each emerging or exotic disease case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

B. No change

R9-6-326. R9-6-328. Encephalitis: Viral or Parasitic

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported viral or parasitic encephalitis case or suspect case. For each mosquito-borne viral encephalitis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-D or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-D provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a viral or parasitic encephalitis case or suspect case, notify the Department within one working day after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported viral or parasitic encephalitis case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each encephalitis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-327. R9-6-329. Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli

A. Case control measures:

1. A local health agency shall exclude an enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care

establishment until:

- a. Two successive cultures negative for enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* are obtained from stool specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
- b. Diarrhea has resolved.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* case or suspect case. For each enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-E or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-E provided by the Department.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude an enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* contact with diarrhea from working as a food handler until diarrhea has resolved.
- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Exclude an enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* case or suspect case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* are obtained from stool specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved;
 - Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli case or suspect case; and
 - 3. For each enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude an enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* contact with diarrhea of unknown cause from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until diarrhea has resolved.
- C. Environmental control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. If an animal located in a private residence is suspected to be the source of infection for an enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* case or outbreak, provide health education for the animal's owner about enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* and the risks of becoming infected with enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*; and
 - 2. If an animal located in a setting other than a private residence is suspected to be the source of infection for an enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* case or outbreak:
 - a. Provide health education for the animal's owner about enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* and the risks of becoming infected with enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*, and
 - b. Require the animal's owner to provide information to individuals with whom the animal may come into contact about enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* and methods to reduce the risk of transmission.

R9-6-328. R9-6-330. Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli

A. Case control measures:

- 1. A local health agency shall exclude an enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, earing for patients or residents in a health care institution, or earing for children in or attending a child care establishment until:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* are obtained from stool specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* case or suspect case.
- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Exclude an enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* case or suspect case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* are obtained from stool specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved;
 - 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli case or suspect case; and
 - 3. For each enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude an enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* contact with diarrhea of unknown cause from working as a food handler until diarrhea has resolved.

R9-6-329. R9-6-331. Giardiasis

- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a giardiasis case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until.
 - 1. Two successive stool specimens negative for *Giardia lamblia* are obtained from specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart₋; or
 - 2. No change

B. Contact control measures:

- 1. A local health agency shall exclude a giardiasis contact with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or earing for children in or attending a child care establishment until diarrhea has resolved.
- 2. A local health agency shall counsel or arrange for a giardiasis contact or, if the contact is a child or incapacitated adult, the parent or guardian of the contact to be counseled about handwashing and concurrent disinfection of contaminated objects.
- C. Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported giardiasis outbreak. For each giardiasis case involved in an outbreak, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 30 days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-F or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-F provided by the Department.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a giardiasis contact with diarrhea of unknown cause from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until diarrhea has resolved.
- C. Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported giardiasis outbreak;
 - 2. For each giardiasis case involved in an outbreak, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - 3. For each giardiasis outbreak, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(F).

R9-6-330. R9-6-332. Gonorrhea

A. No change

- 1. No change
- 2. For the prevention of gonorrheal ophthalmia, a health care provider physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, or midwife attending the birth of an infant in this state shall treat the eyes of the infant immediately after the birth with one of the following, unless treatment is refused by the parent or guardian:
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
- 3. A local health agency shall comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning treatment and health education for a gonorrhea case that seeks treatment from the local health agency.
- **B.** Contact control measures: If an individual who may have been exposed to gonorrhea through sexual contact with a gonorrhea case seeks treatment for <u>symptoms of</u> gonorrhea from a local health agency, the local health agency shall offer or arrange for treatment comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning treatment and health education for the individual.

R9-6-331. R9-6-333. Haemophilus influenzae: Invasive Disease

A. No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate <u>and institute droplet precautions for</u> a *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease meningitis or epiglottitis case or suspect case for 24 hours after the initiation of treatment.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease case or suspect case.
 - a. For each *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - i. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.15N, "National Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia Case Report" (February 1993), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - ii. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.15N provided by the Department.
 - b. For each Haemophilus influenzae type B invasive disease case younger than 5 years of age, a local health agency

shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- i. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "CDC Expanded Case Report Form: *Haemophilus Influenzae* Type B in Children < 5 Years of Age" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- ii. An electronic equivalent to the "CDC Expanded Case Report Form: *Haemophilus Influenzae* Type B in Children < 5 Years of Age" provided by the Department.

2. A local health agency shall:

- a. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease case or suspect case; and
- b. For each *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall evaluate the level of risk of transmission from each contact's exposure to a *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease case and, if indicated, shall provide or arrange for each contact to receive immunization or treatment.

R9-6-332. R9-6-334. Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)

- A: Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Hansen's disease case or suspect case. For each Hansen's disease case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.18, "Hansen's Disease Surveillance Form" (March 1996), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.18 provided by the Department.

A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Hansen's disease case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Hansen's disease case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: <u>In consultation with the Department, a A local health agency shall examine close contacts of a Hansen's disease case, <u>if indicated</u>, for signs and symptoms of leprosy at six-to-twelve month intervals for five years after the last exposure to an infectious case.</u>

R9-6-333. R9-6-335. Hantavirus Infection

Case control measures:

- 1. A local health agency shall counsel or arrange for a Hantavirus infection case or, if the case is a child or incapacitated adult, the parent or guardian of the case to be counseled about reducing the risks of becoming reinfected with or of having others become infected with hantavirus.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hantavirus infection case or suspect case. For each hantavirus infection case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome Case Report Form" (November 2002) and a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Individual Questionnaire" (January 1996), which are incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A-30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. Electronic equivalents to the "Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome Case Report Form" and "Individual Question-naire" provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Provide or arrange for a hantavirus infection case or, if the case is a child or incapacitated adult, the parent or guardian of the case to receive health education about reducing the risks of becoming reinfected with or of having others become infected with hantavirus;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hantavirus infection case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each hantavirus infection case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-334. R9-6-336. Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome

A. Case control measures:

- 1. A local health agency shall exclude a hemolytic uremic syndrome case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or earing for children in or attending a child care establishment until:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella* spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hemolytic uremic syndrome case or suspect case.

<u>A.</u> Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude a hemolytic uremic syndrome case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella* spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected from the case at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hemolytic uremic syndrome case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each hemolytic uremic syndrome case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a hemolytic uremic syndrome contact with diarrhea of unknown cause from working as a food handler until diarrhea has resolved.

R9-6-335. R9-6-337. Hepatitis A

A. Case control measures:

- 1. A local health agency shall exclude a hepatitis A case from working as a food handler or attending a child care establishment during the first 14 days of illness or for seven days after onset of jaundice.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hepatitis A case or suspect case. For each hepatitis A case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-G or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-G provided by the Department.

A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude a hepatitis A case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment during the first 14 calendar days of illness or for seven calendar days after onset of jaundice;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hepatitis A case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each hepatitis A case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

B. No change

- 1. Exclude a hepatitis A contact with symptoms of hepatitis A from working as a food handler during the first 14 <u>calendar</u> days of illness or for seven <u>calendar</u> days after onset of jaundice;
- 2. For 45 days after exposure, provide follow-up to a food handler who is a contact of a hepatitis A case during the infectious period; and
- 2. For 45 calendar days after exposure, monitor a food handler who was a contact of a hepatitis A case during the infectious period for symptoms of hepatitis A; and
- 3. No change

R9-6-336. R9-6-338. Hepatitis B and Hepatitis D

A. No change

- 1. A local health agency shall evaluate a health care provider identified as the source of hepatitis B virus transmission in the work place and, if indicated, ensure reassignment of the health care provider to a position where the occupational risk of transmission is eliminated.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hepatitis B case or suspect case.
 - a. For each acute hepatitis B case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-H or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-H provided by the Department.
 - b. For each perinatal hepatitis B case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-I or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III I provided by the Department.

- 1. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Evaluate a health care provider identified as the source of hepatitis B virus transmission in the work place and, if indicated, ensure reassignment of the health care provider to a position where the occupational risk of transmission is eliminated;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case or suspect case of hepatitis B or hepatitis B coinfected with hepatitis D; and
 - c. For each acute case of hepatitis B or hepatitis B co-infected with hepatitis D or case of perinatal hepatitis B, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

3.2. No change

- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall refer each non-immune hepatitis B contact to a health care provider for prophylaxis and initiation of the hepatitis B vaccine series.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Refer each non-immune hepatitis B contact to a health care provider for prophylaxis and initiation of the hepatitis B vaccine series, and
 - 2. Provide health education related to the progression of hepatitis B disease and the prevention of transmission of hepatitis B infection to each non-immune hepatitis B contact.

R9-6-337. R9-6-339. Hepatitis C

No change

- 1. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported acute hepatitis C case or suspect
- 1. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported acute hepatitis C case or suspect case; and
 - b. For each acute hepatitis C case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- 2. The Department shall provide <u>health</u> education related to the progression of hepatitis C disease and the prevention of transmission of hepatitis C infection to each reported non-acute hepatitis C case or suspect case.

R9-6-338. R9-6-340. Hepatitis E

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hepatitis E case or suspect case. For each case of symptomatic acute viral hepatitis, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 53.1, "Viral Hepatitis Case Record for Reporting of Patients with Symptomatic Acute Viral Hepatitis" (June 1993), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop G-37, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 53.1 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported hepatitis E case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each hepatitis E case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-339. R9-6-341. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection and Related Disease

- A. No change
 - 1. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported HIV case, suspect case, or carrier within 30 days after receiving a report. Upon completion of an epidemiologic investigation, a local health agency shall not retain any personal identifying information about the case, suspect case, or carrier.
 - 1. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported HIV-infected individual or suspect case; and
 - b. For each HIV-infected individual, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
 - 2. No change
 - 3. A counseling and testing site supervised by the Department or by a local health agency shall offer anonymous testing. The Department or local health agency shall collect the following epidemiologic information about each individual opting for anonymous testing:
 - a. Age,
 - b. Race and ethnicity,
 - e. Gender,
 - d. County of residence, and

- e. HIV-associated risk behaviors.
- 4. The Department shall confidentially notify an identifiable third party reported to be at risk of HIV infection under A.R.S. § 36 664(K) if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The Department receives the report of risk in a document that includes the following:
 - i. The name and address of the identifiable third party,
 - ii. The name and address of the individual placing the identifiable third party at risk,
 - iii. The name and address of the individual making the report, and
 - iv. The type of exposure placing the identifiable third party at risk;
 - b. The individual making the report is in possession of confidential HIV related information; and
 - e. The Department determines that the information provided in the report is accurate and sufficient to warrant notification of the identifiable third party.
- 5. As authorized under A.R.S. § 36-136(L), a local health agency shall notify the superintendent of a school district, as defined in A.R.S. § 15-101, in a confidential document that a pupil of the school district is a case or carrier of HIV if the following criteria are met:
 - a. The local health agency determines by consulting with the Department that the pupil places others in the school setting at risk for HIV infection; and
 - b. The school district has an HIV policy that includes the following provisions:
 - i. That a school shall not exclude an infected pupil from attending school or school functions or from participating in school activities solely due to HIV infection;
 - ii. That the school district shall establish a group to determine on a case-by-case basis whether an infected pupil should be permitted to attend school by considering the risks and benefits to the pupil and to others if the pupil attends school;
 - iii. That the group described in subsection (A)(5)(b)(ii) shall include the superintendent of the school district, the parents or guardians of a minor pupil, the pupil if the pupil is not a minor or is emancipated, the pupil's physician, and the local health officer, and may include an administrator of a school, a school nurse, and a teacher or counselor of the pupil;
 - iv. That school district personnel who are informed of the pupil's HIV infection shall keep that information confidential:
 - v. That the school district shall provide HIV education programs to pupils, parents or guardians of pupils, and school district personnel through age appropriate curricula, workshops, or in service training sessions; and
 - vi. That school district personnel who handle blood or body fluids shall comply with Elizabeth A. Bolyard et al., Guideline for Infection Control in Health Care Personnel, 1998 (1998), incorporated by reference; on file with the Department and the Office of the Secretary of State; available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road,
- 3. The Department and a local health agency shall offer anonymous HIV-testing to an individual as specified in R9-6-1005.
- Br. Environmental control measures: An employer, as defined under A.R.S. § 23-401, or health care provider shall comply with 29 CFR 1910.1030 (as of November 7, 2002), as required by A.R.S. § 23-403 and A.A.C. R20-5-602.
- **B.** Contact control measures: The Department or the Department's designee shall confidentially notify an individual reported to be at risk for HIV infection under A.R.S. § 36-664(J) as specified in R9-6-1006(A).
- C. Environmental control measures: An employer, as defined under A.R.S. § 23-401, or health care provider shall comply with the requirements specified in A.R.S. § 23-403 and A.A.C. R20-5-602.

R9-6-342. Influenza-Associated Mortality in a Child

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Confirm that influenza was the cause of death for each reported case or suspect case of influenza-associated mortality in a child; and
- 2. For each case of influenza-associated mortality in a child, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(C).

R9-6-340. <u>R9-6-343.</u> Kawasaki Syndrome

A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Kawasaki syndrome case or suspect case. For each Kawasaki syndrome case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 55.54, "Kawasaki Syndrome Case Reporting" (January 1991), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A-30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 55.54 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Kawasaki syndrome case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Kawasaki syndrome case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-341. R9-6-344. Legionellosis (Legionnaires' Disease)

- A: Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported legionellosis case or suspect case. For each legionellosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.56, "Legionellosis Case Report" (August 1999), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.56 provided by the Department.
- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported legionellosis case or suspect case; and
 - 2. For each legionellosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** No change

R9-6-342. R9-6-345. Leptospirosis

A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported leptospirosis case or suspect case. For each leptospirosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 55.26, "Leptospirosis Case Investigation Report" (October 1987), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 55.26 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported leptospirosis case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each leptospirosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-343. R9-6-346. Listeriosis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported listeriosis case or suspect case. For each listeriosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III J or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III J provided by the Department.
- 2. A local health agency shall counsel a listeriosis case or, if the case is a child or an incapacitated adult, the parent or guardian of the case about the risks of contracting listeriosis from cold deli meats and unpasteurized dairy products.
- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported listeriosis case or suspect case;
- 2. For each listeriosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- 3. Ensure that an isolate from each listeriosis case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

R9-6-344. <u>R9-6-347.</u> Lyme Disease

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Lyme disease case or suspect case. For each Lyme disease case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-K or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-K provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Lyme disease case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Lyme disease case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-345. R9-6-348. Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

 A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported lymphocytic choriomeningitis case or suspect case.

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- 2. A local health agency shall counsel or arrange for a lymphocytic choriomeningitis case or, if the case is a child or incapacitated adult, the parent or guardian of the case to be counseled about reducing the risks of becoming reinfected with or of having others become infected with lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus.
- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported lymphocytic choriomeningitis case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each lymphocytic choriomeningitis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-346. R9-6-349. Malaria

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported malaria case or suspect case. For each malaria case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 54.1, "Malaria Case Surveillance Report" (January 2002), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Parasitic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop F-22, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 54.1 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported malaria case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each malaria case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-347. R9-6-350. Measles (Rubeola)

A. No change

- 1. No change
 - a. Exclude a measles case from the school or child care establishment and from school- or child-care-establishment-sponsored events from the onset of illness through the fourth <u>calendar</u> day after the rash appears; and
 - b. No change
- 2. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and institute airborne precautions for a measles case from onset of illness through the fourth calendar day after the rash appears.
- 3. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported measles case or suspect case. For each measles case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Measles Surveillance Worksheet" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Parasitic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop F-22, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to the "Measles Surveillance Worksheet" provided by the Department.
- 3. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203 of a measles case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported measles case or suspect case;
 - c. For each measles case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - d. Ensure that specimens from each measles case, as required by the Department, are submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

B. No change

- 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
- 2. No change
- 3. An administrator of a health care institution shall ensure that a A paid or volunteer full-full-time or part-time worker at a health care institution shall does not participate in the direct care of a measles case or suspect case unless the worker is able to provide evidence of immunity to measles through one of the following:
 - a. No change
 - b. A statement signed by a physician, <u>physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner</u>, state health officer, or local health officer affirming serologic evidence of immunity to measles; or
 - c. No change

R9-6-351. Melioidosis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported melioidosis case or suspect case;
- 2. For each melioidosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- 3. Ensure that an isolate from each melioidosis case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

R9-6-348. R9-6-352. Meningococcal Invasive Disease

A. No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate <u>and institute droplet precautions for</u> a meningococcal invasive disease case for 24 hours after the initiation of treatment.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported meningococcal invasive disease case or suspect case. For each meningococcal invasive disease case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.15N, "National Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia Case Report" (February 1993), which is incorporated by reference in R9-6-331; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.15N provided by the Department.
- 2. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203 of a meningococcal invasive disease case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported meningococcal invasive disease case or suspect case;
 - c. For each meningococcal invasive disease case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - d. Ensure that an isolate from each meningococcal invasive disease case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

B. No change

R9-6-349. R9-6-353. Mumps

A. No change

- 1. An administrator of a school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall exclude a mumps case from the school or child care establishment for nine days after the onset of glandular swelling.
- 2. A health care provider shall use droplet precautions with a mumps case for nine days after the onset of glandular swelling.
- 3. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported mumps case or suspect case. For each mumps case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Mumps Surveillance Worksheet" (May 1998), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A-30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to the "Mumps Surveillance Worksheet" provided by the Department.
- 1. An administrator of a school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall:
 - a. Exclude a mumps case from the school or child care establishment for five calendar days after the onset of glandular swelling; and
 - b. Exclude a mumps suspect case from the school or child care establishment and from school- or child-care-establishment-sponsored events until evaluated and determined to be noninfectious by a physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse practitioner.
- 2. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and institute droplet precautions with a mumps case for five calendar days after the onset of glandular swelling.
- 3. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203 of a mumps case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported mumps case or suspect case;
 - c. For each mumps case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and

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- d. Ensure that specimens from each mumps case, as required by the Department, are submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.
- **B.** Contact control measures: When a mumps case has been at a school or child care establishment, the administrator of the school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall:
 - 1. Consult with the local health agency to determine who shall be excluded and how long each individual shall be excluded from the school or child care establishment, and
 - 2. Comply with the local health agency's recommendations for exclusion.
- **B.** Contact control measures:
 - 1. When a mumps case has been at a school or child care establishment, the administrator of the school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall:
 - a. Consult with the local health agency to determine who shall be excluded and how long each individual shall be excluded from the school or child care establishment, and
 - b. Comply with the local health agency's recommendations for exclusion.
 - 2. An administrator of a health care institution shall ensure that a paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a health care institution does not participate in the direct care of a mumps case or suspect case unless the worker is able to provide evidence of immunity to mumps through one of the following:
 - a. A record of immunization against mumps with two doses of live virus vaccine given on or after the first birthday and at least one month apart; or
 - b. A statement signed by a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, state health officer, or local health officer affirming serologic evidence of immunity to mumps.
 - 3. A local health agency shall determine which contacts will be:
 - a. Excluded from a school or child care establishment, and
 - b. Advised to obtain an immunization against mumps.

R9-6-354. Norovirus

- A. Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported norovirus outbreak; and
 - Submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(F).
- **B.** Environmental control measures: A local health agency shall conduct a sanitary inspection or ensure that a sanitary inspection is conducted of each water, sewage, or food preparation facility associated with a norovirus outbreak.

R9-6-350. R9-6-355. Pediculosis (Lice Infestation)

No change

- 1. No change
- 2. No change

R9-6-351. R9-6-356. Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

- **A.** No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. Exclude a pertussis case from the school or child care establishment for 21 <u>calendar</u> days after the date of onset of cough or for five <u>calendar</u> days after the date of initiation of antibiotic treatment for pertussis; and
 - b. No change
 - 2. No change
 - a. Exclude a pertussis case from working at the health care institution for 21 <u>calendar</u> days after the date of onset of cough or for five <u>calendar</u> days after the date of initiation of antibiotic treatment for pertussis; and
 - b. No change
 - 3. A <u>diagnosing</u> health care provider <u>or an administrator of a health care institution</u>, either personally or through a representative, shall <u>isolate and initiate</u> use droplet precautions for a pertussis case for five <u>calendar</u> days after the date of initiation of antibiotic treatment for pertussis.
 - 4. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported pertussis case or suspect case. For each pertussis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Pertussis Surveillance Worksheet" (November 1999), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to the "Pertussis Surveillance Worksheet" provided by the Department.
 - 4. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported pertussis case or suspect case; and

b. For each pertussis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

B. No change

- 1. No change

 - a. No changeb. No change
- 2. A local health agency shall identify elose contacts of a pertussis case and, if indicated, shall provide or arrange for a each close contact to receive antibiotic prophylaxis.

R9-6-352. R9-6-357. Plague

A. No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and institute droplet precautions for a pneumonic plague case or suspect case with droplet preeautions until 72 hours of antibiotic therapy have been completed with favorable clinical response.
- 2. No change
- 3. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported plague case or suspect case. For each plague case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 56.37, "Plague Case Investigation Report" (May 1985), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, P.O. Box 2087 (Foothills Campus), Fort Collins, CO 80522, including no future editions or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 56.37 provided by the Department.
- 3. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a plague case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported plague case or suspect case;
 - c. For each plague case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - d. Ensure that an isolate from each plague case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.
- B. Contact control measures: A local health agency shall provide follow-up to pneumonic plague contacts for seven calendar days after last exposure to a pneumonic plague case.

R9-6-353. R9-6-358. Poliomyelitis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported poliomyclitis case or suspect case. For each poliomyelitis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Suspected Polio Case Worksheet" (August 1998), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A-30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to the "Suspected Polio Case Worksheet" provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a poliomyelitis case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported poliomyelitis case or suspect case;
- 3. For each poliomyelitis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- 4. Ensure that specimens from each poliomyelitis case, as required by the Department, are submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

R9-6-354. R9-6-359. Psittacosis (Ornithosis)

- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported psittacosis ease or suspect ease. For each psittacosis ease, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.2, "Psittaeosis Case Surveillance Report" (March 1981), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or

- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.2 provided by the Department.
- **B.** Environmental control measures: A local health agency shall ensure that bird populations infected with *Chlamydia psittaci* are treated or destroyed and that any contaminated structures are disinfected.
- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported psittacosis case or suspect case; and
 - 2. For each psittacosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Environmental control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. If a bird infected with *Chlamydia psittaci* or *Chlamydophila psittaci* is located in a private residence:
 - a. Provide health education for the bird's owner about psittacosis and the risks of becoming infected with psittacosis, and
 - b. Advise the bird's owner to obtain treatment for the bird; and
 - 2. If a bird infected with *Chlamydia psittaci* or *Chlamydophila psittaci* is located in a setting other than a private residence:
 - a. Provide health education for the bird's owner about psittacosis and the risks of becoming infected with psittacosis.
 - b. Ensure that the bird is treated or destroyed and any contaminated structures are disinfected, and
 - c. Require the bird's owner to isolate the bird from contact with members of the public and from other birds until treatment of the bird is completed or the bird is destroyed.

R9-6-355. R9-6-360. Q Fever

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Q fever case or suspect case. For each Q fever case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 55.1, "Q Fever Case Report" (March 2002), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A 30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 55.1 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a Q fever case or suspect case, notify the Department within one working day after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Q fever case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each Q fever case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-356. R9-6-361. Rabies in a Human

- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported human rabies case or suspect case.
- A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a human rabies case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported human rabies case or suspect case; and
 - 3. For each human rabies case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** No change

R9-6-357. R9-6-362. Relapsing Fever (Borreliosis)

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported borreliosis case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported borreliosis case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each borreliosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-358. <u>R9-6-363.</u> Reve Syndrome

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Reye syndrome case or suspect case. For each Reye syndrome case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 55.8,

"CDC Reye Syndrome Case Investigation Report" (March 1985), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or

2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 55.8 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Reye syndrome case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Reye syndrome case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-359. R9-6-364. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Rocky Mountain spotted fever case or suspect case. For each Rocky Mountain spotted fever case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 55.1, "Tick-Borne Rickettsial Disease Case Report" (January 2001), which is incorporated by reference in R9-6-324; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 55.1 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Rocky Mountain spotted fever case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each Rocky Mountain spotted fever case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-360. R9-6-365. Rubella (German Measles)

A. No change

- 1. An administrator of a school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall exclude a rubella case from the school or child care establishment from the onset of illness through the seventh day after the rash appears.
- 1. An administrator of a school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall:
 - a. Exclude a rubella case from the school or child care establishment and from school- or child-care-establishmentsponsored events from the onset of illness through the seventh calendar day after the rash appears; and
 - b. Exclude a rubella suspect case from the school or child care establishment and from school- or child-care-establishment-sponsored events until evaluated and determined to be noninfectious by a physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse practitioner.
- 2. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate <u>and institute droplet precautions for</u> a rubella case through the seventh <u>calendar</u> day after the rash appears.
- 3. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported rubella case or suspect case. For each rubella case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Rubella Surveillance Worksheet" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A-30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to the "Rubella Surveillance Worksheet" provided by the Department.
- 3. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 or R9-6-203 of a rubella case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported rubella case or suspect case;
 - c. For each rubella case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - d. Ensure that specimens from each rubella case, as required by the Department, are submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

B. No change

- 1. An administrator of a health care institution shall ensure that a A paid or volunteer full full-time or part-time worker at a health care institution shall does not participate in the direct care of a rubella case or suspect case or of a patient who is or may be pregnant unless the worker first provides evidence of immunity to rubella consisting of:
 - a No change
 - b. A statement signed by a physician, <u>physician assistant</u>, <u>registered nurse practitioner</u>, state health officer, or local health officer affirming serologic evidence of immunity to rubella.
- 2. No change

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- a. No change
- b. No change
- 3. A local health agency shall provide or arrange for immunization of each non-immune rubella contact within 72 hours after last exposure, if possible.

R9-6-361. R9-6-366. Rubella Syndrome, Congenital

A. No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and implement contact precautions for an infant congenital rubella syndrome case until a negative virus culture is obtained.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported congenital rubella syndrome case or suspect case. For each congenital rubella syndrome case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 71.17, "Congenital Rubella Syndrome Case Report" (March 1997), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop A-30, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 71.17 provided by the Department.
- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and implement contact precautions for an infant congenital rubella syndrome case until:
 - a. The infant congenital rubella syndrome case reaches one year of age, or
 - b. Two successive negative virus cultures are obtained from the infant congenital rubella syndrome case after the infant congenital rubella syndrome case reaches three months of age.
- 2. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a congenital rubella syndrome case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported congenital rubella syndrome case or suspect case;
 - c. For each congenital rubella syndrome case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - d. Ensure that specimens from each congenital rubella syndrome case, as required by the Department, are submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A paid or volunteer full—or part time worker at a health care institution who is known to be pregnant shall not participate in the direct care of a congenital rubella syndrome case or suspect case unless the worker first provides evidence of immunity to rubella that complies with R9-6-360(B)(1).
- B. Contact control measures: An administrator of a health care institution shall ensure that a paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a health care institution who is known to be pregnant does not participate in the direct care of a congenital rubella syndrome case or suspect case unless the worker first provides evidence of immunity to rubella that complies with R9-6-365(B)(1).

R9-6-362. R9-6-367. Salmonellosis

- **A.** Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. A local health agency shall exclude a salmonellosis case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until cither of the following occurs:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for Salmonella spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved.
 - 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported salmonellosis case or suspect case. For each salmonellosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-L or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-L provided by the Department.
 - 1. Exclude a salmonellosis case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until either of the following occurs:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for *Salmonella* spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved;
 - 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported salmonellosis case or suspect case; and

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- 3. For each salmonellosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a salmonellosis contact with diarrhea of unknown cause from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until either of the following occurs:
 - 1. Two successive cultures negative for *Salmonella* spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart, or
 - 2. No change
- **C.** Environmental control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. If an animal infected with Salmonella spp. is located in a private residence, provide health education for the animal's owner about salmonellosis and the risks of becoming infected with Salmonella spp.; and
 - 2. If an animal infected with Salmonella spp. is located in a setting other than a private residence:
 - <u>a.</u> Provide health education for the animal's owner about salmonellosis and the risks of becoming infected with *Salmonella* spp., and
 - b. Require the animal's owner to provide information to individuals with whom the animal may come into contact about salmonellosis and methods to reduce the risk of transmission.

R9-6-363. R9-6-368. Scabies

- **A.** No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
- **B.** No change
- C. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. Provide <u>health</u> education and consultation regarding prevention, control, and treatment of scabies to individuals affected by the outbreak; and
 - 3. When a scabies outbreak occurs in a health care institution, notify the licensing agency of the outbreak-; and
 - 4. For each scabies outbreak, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-202(E).

R9-6-364. R9-6-369. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

- **A.** Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. A local health agency, in consultation with the Department, shall isolate a severe acute respiratory syndrome case or suspect case as necessary to prevent transmission.
 - 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported severe acute respiratory syndrome case or suspect case.
 - 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a severe acute respiratory syndrome case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - 2. In consultation with the Department, ensure the isolation of and the institution of both airborne precautions and contact precautions for a severe acute respiratory syndrome case or suspect case to prevent transmission;
 - 3. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported severe acute respiratory syndrome case or suspect case; and
 - 4. For each severe acute respiratory syndrome case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** No change

R9-6-365. R9-6-370. Shigellosis

- **A.** Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. A local health agency shall exclude Exclude a shigellosis case with diarrhea from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until either of the following occurs:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for *Shigella* spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
 - b. Treatment is maintained for 24 hours and diarrhea has resolved.;
 - 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported shigellosis case or suspect case. For each shigellosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-M or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-M provided by the Department.
 - 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported shigellosis case or suspect case; and

- 3. For each shigellosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a shigellosis contact with diarrhea from working as a food handler, earing for children in or attending a child care establishment, or earing for patients or residents in a health care institution until two successive cultures negative for *Shigella* spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart. If a culture is positive for *Shigella* spp., a local health agency shall reclassify a contact as a case.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a shigellosis contact with diarrhea of unknown cause from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until:
 - 1. Two successive cultures negative for Shigella spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart, or
 - 2. Treatment has been maintained for 24 hours and diarrhea has resolved.

R9-6-366. R9-6-371. Smallpox

- **A.** Case control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. A local health agency, in consultation with the Department, shall isolate a smallpox case or suspect case as necessary to prevent transmission.
 - 2. A local health agency, in consultation with the Department, shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported smallpox case or suspect case.
 - 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a smallpox case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - 2. <u>In consultation with the Department:</u>
 - a. Ensure the isolation of and the institution of both airborne precautions and contact precautions for a smallpox case or suspect case to prevent transmission; and
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported smallpox case or suspect case; and
 - 3. For each smallpox case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- B. Contact control measures: A local health agency, in consultation with the Department, shall:
 - 1. quarantine Quarantine a smallpox contact as necessary to prevent transmission; and
 - 2. shall monitor Monitor the contact for smallpox symptoms, including fever, each day for 21 calendar days after last exposure.

R9-6-367. R9-6-372. Streptococcal Group A Infection

A. No change

Case control measures: An administrator of a school, child care establishment, or health care institution or a person in charge of a food establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall exclude a streptococcal group A infection case with streptococcal lesions or streptococcal sore throat from working as a food handler, attending or working in a school, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution for 24 hours after the initiation of treatment for streptococcal infection.

B. No change

Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of streptococcal group A invasive infection.

Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported outbreak of streptococcal group A invasive infection;
- 2. For each streptococcal group A invasive infection case involved in an outbreak, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- 3. For each outbreak of streptococcal group A invasive infection, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(F).

R9-6-373. Streptococcal Group B Infection in an Infant Younger Than 90 Days of Age

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Confirm the diagnosis of streptococcal group B infection for each reported case or suspect case of streptococcal group B infection in an infant younger than 90 days of age; and
- 2. For each case of streptococcal group B infection in an infant younger than 90 days of age, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(C).

R9-6-374. Streptococcus pneumoniae Infection

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. If a reported Streptococcus pneumoniae infection case or suspect case is five or more years of age:
 - a. Confirm the diagnosis of Streptococcus pneumoniae infection for each reported Streptococcus pneumoniae infec-

- tion case or suspect case who is five or more years of age; and
- b. For each *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection case who is five or more years of age, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(C); and
- 2. If a reported Streptococcus pneumoniae infection case or suspect case is under five years of age:
 - a. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation for each reported *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection case or suspect case who is under five years of age; and
 - b. For each *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection case who is under five years of age, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-368. <u>R9-6-375.</u> Syphilis

A. No change

- 1. A syphilis case shall obtain serologic testing for syphilis three months, and six months, and one year after initiating treatment.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported syphilis case or suspect case, confirming the stage of the disease.
- 2. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported syphilis case or suspect case, confirming the stage of the disease;
 - b. For each syphilis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D);
 - c. If the syphilis case is pregnant, ensure that the syphilis case obtains the serologic testing for syphilis required in subsection (A)(1); and
 - d. Comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning treatment and health education for a syphilis case.
- 3. No change
- B. Contact control measures: When a syphilis case has named an identified individual, a local health agency shall:
 - 1. Notify the identified individual of syphilis exposure;
 - 2. Offer or arrange for the identified individual to receive serologic testing and treatment for syphilis; and
 - 3. Counsel the identified individual about the following:
 - a. The characteristics of syphilis,
 - b. The syndromes caused by syphilis,
 - e. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting syphilis to another, and
 - d. The need to notify individuals with whom the identified individual has had sexual contact within a time period determined based upon the stage of the disease.
- **B.** Contact control measures: When a syphilis case has named a contact, a local health agency shall comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1103 concerning notification, testing, treatment, and health education for the contact.
- C. Outbreak control measures: A local health agency shall:
 - 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported syphilis outbreak; and
 - 2. For each syphilis outbreak, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(F).

R9-6-369. <u>R9-6-376.</u> Taeniasis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a tacniasis case with *Tacnia solium* from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until free of infestation.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude a taeniasis case with *Taenia* spp. from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until free of infestation;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported taeniasis case; and
- 3. For each taeniasis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-370. R9-6-377. Tetanus

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported tetanus case or suspect case. For each tetanus case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Tetanus Surveillance Worksheet" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or

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2. An electronic equivalent to the "Tetanus Surveillance Worksheet" provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported tetanus case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each tetanus case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-371. R9-6-378. Toxic Shock Syndrome

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported toxic shock syndrome case or suspect case. For each toxic shock syndrome case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.3, "Toxic-Shock Syndrome Case Report" (April 1996), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C-09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.3 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported toxic shock syndrome case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each toxic shock syndrome case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-379. Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus spp. Repealed

Case control measures: A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and implement contact precautions for a case of vancomycin resistant *Enterococcus* spp.

R9-6-372. <u>R9-6-379.</u> Repealed Trichinosis

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported trichinosis case or suspect case. For each trichinosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 54.7, "Trichinosis Surveillance Case Report" (February 1990), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Parasitic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop F-22, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 54.7provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported trichinosis case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each trichinosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-373. R9-6-380. Tuberculosis

A. No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall place isolate and institute airborne precautions for an individual with infectious active tuberculosis or a suspect case in airborne infection isolation until:
 - a. No change
 - b. Anti-tuberculosis treatment is initiated with multiple antibiotics; and
 - c. Clinical signs and symptoms of active tuberculosis are improved-; and
 - <u>d.</u> For a case of multi-drug resistant active tuberculosis, a tuberculosis control officer has approved the release of the case from airborne precautions.
- 2. No change
- 3. A local health agency shall exclude an individual with infectious active tuberculosis or a suspect case from working
 - a. At least three successive sputum smears collected at least eight hours apart, at least one of which is taken first thing in the morning, are negative for acid-fast bacilli;
 - b. Anti-tuberculosis treatment is initiated; and
 - c. Clinical signs and symptoms of active tuberculosis are improved.
- 4. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported tuberculosis case or suspect case. For each tuberculosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. One of the following:
 - i. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC

- 72.9A and B, "Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis" (January 2003), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of TB Elimination, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop E 10, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
- ii. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 72.9A and B provided by the Department; and
- b. Exhibit III N or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III N provided by the Department.
- 3. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Exclude an individual with infectious active tuberculosis or a suspect case from working, unless the individual's work setting has been approved by a tuberculosis control officer, until:
 - i. At least three successive sputum smears collected at least eight hours apart, at least one of which is taken first thing in the morning, are negative for acid-fast bacilli;
 - ii. Anti-tuberculosis treatment is initiated with multiple antibiotics;
 - iii. Clinical signs and symptoms of active tuberculosis are improved; and
 - iv. For a case of multi-drug resistant active tuberculosis, a tuberculosis control officer has approved the release of the case from airborne precautions;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported tuberculosis case or suspect case;
 - c. For each tuberculosis case or suspect case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D);
 - d. Ensure that an isolate from each tuberculosis case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory; and
 - e. Comply with the requirements specified in R9-6-1202.

B. No change

- 1. Except as provided in subsection (B)(7), for each individual with infectious active tuberculosis, a local health agency shall identify contacts and provide or arrange for evaluation of each contact's tuberculosis status. A local health agency shall conduct the initial contact investigation interview within three working days after receiving a tuberculosis case report.
- 2. An individual who has been exposed to an individual with infectious active tuberculosis shall allow a local health agency to evaluate the individual's tuberculosis status.
- 3. A local health agency shall exclude a tuberculosis contact with symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis from working until the contact has been evaluated by a physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse practitioner and determined by the physician, physician assistant, or registered nurse practitioner not to be an individual with infectious active tuberculosis.
- 4. Except as provided in subsection (B)(5), a local health agency shall arrange for a tuberculosis contact to have an approved test for tuberculosis.
- 5. If a tuberculosis contact is known to have had a prior positive result on an approved test for tuberculosis, post-exposure testing is not required. A local health agency shall question the contact about symptoms of active tuberculosis and, if the contact has symptoms of active tuberculosis, provide or arrange for the contact to receive a chest x ray.
- 6. If a tuberculosis contact tests negative for tuberculosis, a local health agency shall arrange for reevaluation three months after the contact's last exposure to an individual with infectious active tuberculosis.
- 7. For exposures to an individual with infectious active tuberculosis occurring in a health care institution or correctional facility, the administrator of the health care institution or correctional facility, in consultation with a local health agency, shall have the primary responsibility for identifying and evaluating tuberculosis contacts.
- 8. A health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution or correctional facility that has identified and evaluated tuberculosis contacts shall release information gathered regarding the contacts, including personal identifying information, to a local health agency or to the Department upon request.
- 1. A contact of an individual with infectious active tuberculosis shall allow a local health agency to evaluate the contact's tuberculosis status.
- 2. A local health agency shall comply with the tuberculosis contact control measures specified in R9-6-1202.
- C. No change

R9-6-374. R9-6-381. Tularemia

No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate a pneumonic tularemia case with droplet precautions until 48 72 hours of antibiotic therapy have been completed with favorable clinical response.
- 2. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported tularemia case or suspect case.
- 2. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a tularemia case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported tularemia case or suspect case;

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- c. For each tularemia case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- d. Ensure that an isolate from each tularemia case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

R9-6-375. <u>R9-6-382.</u> Typhoid Fever

A. Case control measures:

- 1. A local health agency shall exclude a typhoid fever case from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until at least one month after the date of onset of illness and three successive cultures negative for *Salmonella typhi* have been obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after cessation of antibiotic therapy. If a culture is positive for *Salmonella typhi*, a local health agency shall enforce the exclusions until three successive cultures negative for *Salmonella typhi* are obtained from stool specimens collected at least one month apart and 12 or fewer months after the date of onset of illness. If a positive culture is obtained on a stool specimen collected at least 12 months after onset, a local health agency shall redesignate a case as a carrier.
- 2. A local health agency shall exclude a typhoid fever carrier from working as a food handler, earing for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until three successive cultures negative for *Salmonella typhi* have been obtained from stool specimens collected at least one month apart, at least one by purging.
- 3. A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported typhoid fever case or suspect case. For each typhoid fever case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:
 - a. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.5, "Typhoid Fever Surveillance Report" (June 1997), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Mailstop C 09, Atlanta, GA 30333, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.5 provided by the Department.

A. Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported typhoid fever case or suspect case;
- 2. For each typhoid fever case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D);
- 3. Exclude a typhoid fever case from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until:
 - a. At least one month after the date of onset of illness, and
 - b. After three successive cultures negative for *Salmonella typhi* have been obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after cessation of antibiotic therapy;
- 4. If a culture from a typhoid fever case who has received antibiotic therapy is positive for *Salmonella typhi*, enforce the exclusions specified in subsection (A)(3) until three successive cultures negative for *Salmonella typhi* are obtained from stool specimens collected at least one month apart and 12 or fewer months after the date of onset of illness;
- 5. If a positive culture is obtained on a stool specimen collected at least 12 months after onset of illness from a typhoid fever case who has received antibiotic therapy, redesignate the case as a carrier; and
- 6. Exclude a typhoid fever carrier from working as a food handler, caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until three successive cultures negative for *Salmonella typhi* have been obtained from stool specimens collected at least one month apart, at least one by purging.
- **B.** Contact control measures: A local health agency shall exclude a typhoid fever contact from working as a food handler, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment, or caring for patients or residents in a health care institution until two successive cultures negative for *Salmonella typhi* are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart. If a culture is positive for Salmonella typhi, a local health agency shall redesignate a contact as a case.

R9-6-376. <u>R9-6-383.</u> Typhus Fever

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported typhus fever case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported typhus fever case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each typhus fever case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-377. R9-6-384. Unexplained Death with a History of Fever

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case or suspect case of unexplained death with a history of fever.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a case or suspect case of unexplained death with a history of fever, notify the Department within one working day after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case or suspect case of unexplained death with a history of fever; and
- 3. For each case of unexplained death with a history of fever, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(E).

R9-6-378. R9-6-385. Vaccinia-Related Adverse Event

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case or suspect case of a vaccinia-related adverse event. For each vaccinia-related adverse event case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. One of the following:
 - a. A Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form VAERS-1, "Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System, P.O. Box 1100, Rockville, MD 20849-1100, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to VAERS-1 provided by the Department;
- 2. One of the following:
 - a. A Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Smallpox Vaccine Adverse Event Supplemental Surveillance Worksheet" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System, P.O. Box 1100, Rockville, MD 20849-1100, including no future editions or amendments; or
 - b. An electronic equivalent to "Smallpox Vaccine Adverse Event Supplemental Surveillance Worksheet" provided by the Department; and
- 3. One of the following:
 - a. A Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Smallpox Vaccine VAERS Report Follow up Worksheet" (in use on April 16, 2004), which is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department, and available from the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System, P.O. Box 1100, Rockville, MD 20849-1100; or
 - An electronic equivalent to "Smallpox Vaccine VAERS Report Follow up Worksheet" provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case or suspect case of a vaccinia-related adverse event; and
- 2. For each case of a vaccinia-related adverse event, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-380. R9-6-386. Vancomycin-Resistant or Vancomycin-Intermediate Staphylococcus aureus

No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and implement contact precautions for a case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant or vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- 2. A local health agency, in consultation with the Department, shall isolate a case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant or vancomycin intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus* as necessary to prevent transmission.
- 2. A local health agency, in consultation with the Department, shall:
 - <u>upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant or vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aureus</u>, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - <u>b.</u> <u>Isolate a case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant or vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus* as necessary to prevent transmission;</u>
 - c. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant or vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*;
 - d. For each case of vancomycin-resistant or vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - e. Ensure that an isolate from each case of vancomycin-resistant or vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus* is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

R9-6-381. R9-6-387. Vancomycin-Resistant Staphylococcus epidermidis

Case control measures: A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and implement contact precautions for a case or suspect case of vancomycin resistant

Staphylococcus epidermidis.

Case control measures:

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and implement contact precautions for a case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.
- 2. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, notify the Department within one working day after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
 - <u>b.</u> Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case or suspect case of vancomycin-resistant *Staphylo-coccus epidermidis*;
 - c. For each case of vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - d. Ensure that an isolate from each case of vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

R9-6-382. R9-6-388. Varicella (Chickenpox)

A. No change

- 1. An administrator of a school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall exclude a varicella case from the school or child care establishment and from school- or child-care-establishment-sponsored events until lesions are dry and crusted.
- 2. An administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall place isolate and implement airborne precautions for a varicella case in airborne infection isolation until the case is no longer infectious.
- 3. A local health agency shall:
 - a. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported case of death due to varicella infection; and
 - For each reported case of death due to varicella infection, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).
- **B.** Contact control measures: When a varicella case has been at a school or child care establishment, the administrator of the school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall:
 - 1. Consult with a local health agency to determine who shall be excluded and how long each individual shall be excluded from the school or child care establishment, and
 - 2. Comply with the local health agency's recommendations for exclusion.
- **B.** Contact control measures:
 - 1. When a varicella case has been at a school or child care establishment, the administrator of the school or child care establishment, either personally or through a representative, shall:
 - a. Consult with the local health agency to determine who shall be excluded and how long each individual shall be excluded from the school or child care establishment, and
 - b. Comply with the local health agency's recommendations for exclusion.
 - 2. A local health agency shall determine which contacts of a varicella case will be:
 - a. Excluded from a school or child care establishment, and
 - b. Advised to obtain an immunization against varicella.

R9-6-383. R9-6-389. Vibrio Infection

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported *Vibrio* infection case or suspect case. For each case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation:

- 1. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Form CDC 52.79, "Cholera and Other Vibrio Illness Surveillance Report" (July 2000), which is incorporated by reference in R9-6-313; or
- 2. An electronic equivalent to Form CDC 52.79 provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude a *Vibrio* infection case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until either of the following occurs:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for *Vibrio* spp. are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported Vibrio infection case or suspect case; and

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3. For each *Vibrio* infection case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-384. R9-6-390. Viral Hemorrhagic Fever

A. No change

- 1. A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution, either personally or through a representative, shall isolate and implement <u>both droplet precautions and</u> contact precautions for a viral hemorrhagic fever case or suspect case for the duration of the illness.
- A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported viral hemorrhagic fever case or suspect case.
- 2. A local health agency shall:
 - <u>upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a viral hemorrhagic fever case or suspect case, notify the Department within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;</u>
 - b. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported viral hemorrhagic fever case or suspect case;
 - c. For each viral hemorrhagic fever case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
 - d. Ensure that specimens from each viral hemorrhagic fever case are submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

B. No change

R9-6-385. R9-6-391. West Nile Virus Fever or West Nile Encephalitis Virus-Related Syndromes

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported West Nile virus fever or West Nile encephalitis case or suspect case. For each West Nile encephalitis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III-D or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III-D provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported West Nile virus-related syndrome case or suspect case; and
- 2. For each case of West Nile virus-related syndrome, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-386. R9-6-392. Yellow Fever

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported yellow fever case or suspect case.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a yellow fever case or suspect case, notify the Department within one working day after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- 2. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported yellow fever case or suspect case; and
- 3. For each yellow fever case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D).

R9-6-387. R9-6-393. Yersiniosis (Enteropathogenic *Yersinia*)

Case control measures: A local health agency shall conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported yersiniosis case or suspect case. For each yersiniosis case, a local health agency shall complete and submit to the Department within 10 working days after completing an epidemiologic investigation Exhibit III L or an electronic equivalent to Exhibit III L provided by the Department.

Case control measures: A local health agency shall:

- 1. Exclude a versiniosis case or suspect case from working as a food handler, caring for patients or residents in a health care institution, or caring for children in or attending a child care establishment until either of the following occurs:
 - a. Two successive cultures negative for enteropathogenic *Yersinia* are obtained from stool specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after discontinuing antibiotics, or
 - b. Diarrhea has resolved;
- 2. Upon receiving a report under R9-6-202 of a versiniosis case or suspect case, notify the Department within one working day after receiving the report and provide to the Department the information contained in the report;
- 3. Conduct an epidemiologic investigation of each reported yersiniosis case or suspect case;
- 4. For each versiniosis case, submit to the Department, as specified in Article 2, Table 4, the information required under R9-6-206(D); and
- 5. Ensure that an isolate from each versiniosis case is submitted to the Arizona State Laboratory.

Exhibit III-A. Campylobacter Investigation Form Repealed

			County:				
			nvestigation Fo				
	zona De	epartmer	nt of Health Serv	/ices			
Symptomatology 1. Which of the following symptom	ns did you	u have?					
>3 loose stools		□No	Fever		□Ye	s	□ No
# days (>3 loose stools)			highest tempe	erature _.		date	
# episodes in 24 hoursVes		□No	Chills Headache		□Ye □Ye		□No
Abdominal cramps		□No	Muscle aches		□Ye		□No
Blood in stools		□No	Fatigue		□Ye	s	□No
Vomiting □Yes	□No		Other:				
2. When did your symptoms start?	P Date		Time	a.m.	p.m.		
What date did the diarrhea start	t? Date		Time	a.m.	p.m		
4. Were you hospitalized? ☐ Yes5. How long did your illness last?		⊔ No # of	Adm Date	rv	# days		
5. Flow long did your limess last:		# 01	days to full recover	'y			
Occupation					•		
6. Work at or attend child care?	r\2	□ Yes	□ No □ No				
7. Food handler (work or volunteer Household member is a food ha	andler?	□ Yes	□ No				
8. Provide patient care?		□ Yes	□ No	•			
Food Habits							
9. Are you a vegetarian?		□ Yes	No				
Type							
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical	problem		nedical condition((s)?		□Yes	□No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics	problema	□No	nedical condition((s)?		□Yes	□No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage	problement of Yes , # of Jac	□No	nedical condition((s)?		□Yes	□No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics	problement of Yes , # of Jac	□No	nedical condition((s)?		□Yes	□No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage	problem □Yes , # of a	□No ys					
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Tage	problem □Yes , # of a	□No ys					
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taga	Problem □ Yes , # of a	□No ys ———————————————————————————————————					
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Tage) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to four illne exposed to any of the following:	problem	□No ys ———————————————————————————————————		o bismo	1)?	□Yes diarrhea'	□ No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taganata) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to four illne exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with:	Problem Yes, # of a	No ys losec, Pe	ocid, Zantac, Pepto 15. Contact	o bismo	I)?	□Yes diarrhea	□ No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Tage Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to four illne exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals	Problem Yes , # of a	losec, Pe	pcid, Zantac, Pepto	o bismo	I)?	□Yes diarrhea	□ No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Jagana,	Problem Yes, # of a	No ys losec, Pe	pcid, Zantac, Pepto 15. Contact Name & relati When?	o bismo to some onship?	l)?	□Yes diarrhea	□ No ? Yes □ No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taganata, Taganata) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to four illne exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets What kind of animal(s)	problem	No ys losec, Pe	pcid, Zantac, Pepto 15. Contact Name & relati When?	o bismo to some ionship?	l)?	□Yes diarrhea	□ No ? Yes □ No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taganata) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to four illne exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets What kind of animal(s) When? Where?	Problem Yes , # of a amet, Pri Sess, wer Yes Yes Yes	losec, Pe	pcid, Zantac, Pepto 15. Contact Name & relati When?	o bismo to some ionship?	l)? cone with herings (ion, etc.)	□Yes diarrhea	No Yes No reception Yes N
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taganata, Taganata) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to four illne exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets What kind of animal(s)	problem	No ys losec, Pe	15. Contact Name & relati When? 16. Attend a festival, fair, when?	o bismo to some onship? any gat	l)? cone with herings (ion, etc.)	□Yes diarrhea	No Yes No reception Yes No Where'
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Jagana,	Problem Yes , # of a amet, Pri Sess, wer Yes Yes Yes	losec, Pe	pcid, Zantac, Pepto 15. Contact Name & relati When? 16. Attend a festival, fair,	o bismo to some onship? any gat	l)? cone with herings (ion, etc.)	□Yes diarrhea	□ No ? Yes □ No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taganata) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to four illne exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets What kind of animal(s) When?	problem Yes # of a a amet, Pri Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	No ys e you No No No No	15. Contact Name & relati When? 16. Attend a festival, fair, When?	o bismo to some onship? any gat convent	one with herings (ion, etc.)	□Yes diarrhea	Preception Yes No Where
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taganata) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to your illner exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets What kind of animal(s) When? Where any ill? 14. Any travel? Where? From? _/ to/ From? _/ to/	problem Yes # of a a amet, Pri Yes Yes	No ys e you No No No No No	15. Contact Name & relati When? 16. Attend a festival, fair, When? When? 17. Get your	to some onship?	one with herings (ion, etc.)	□Yes diarrhea' □ wedding, ? □	Preception Yes No Where' Where'
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Tage exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets What kind of animal(s) When? Where? Were any ill? 14. In y travel? Witere? From? _ / _ / _ to _ / _ / _ Airline? Flight No	problem Yes # of a a amet, Pri Yes Yes	No ys e you No No No No No	15. Contact Name & relati When? 16. Attend a festival, fair, when? When? 17. Get your river?	to some onship?	one with herings (ion, etc.)	□Yes diarrhea' □ wedding, ? □	Preception Yes No Where' Where'
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical Describe Within the last month: 11. Antibiotics Name dosage 12. Antacids (Tums, Mylanta, Taganata) Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to your illness exposed to any of the following: 13. Contact with: Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets What kind of animal(s) When?Where? Were any ill? 14. Iny travel? Where? From? _/ to/	problem Yes # of a a amet, Pri Yes Yes	No ys e you No No No No No	15. Contact Name & relati When? 16. Attend a festival, fair, When? When? 17. Get your	to some onship?	one with herings (ion, etc.)	□Yes diarrhea' □ wedding, ? □	Preception Yes No Where' Where'

Breakfast Lunch Dinner Snacks	
B L D S	
n (not pasteurized) eggs? ☐Yes ☐No ny yolk? ☐Yes ☐No	ne any of the following: 22. Untreated or raw water? Yes No Where?
ry (chicken, tyrkey, etc)? □Yes □No nere bought.	That completes the questionnaire, thank you ver much for your help. The information you hav provided will be a great assistance to ou investigation. Thank you again, we appreciate you
(unpasteurized) milk or dairy product? ☐ Yes ☐ Noners bought?	assistance. Interviewer: Date:
	Breakfast Lunch Dinner Snacks B L D S B L D D S B L D D D S B L D D D S B D D D D S B D D D D D D D D D

Exhibit III-B. Cryptosporidiosis Investigation Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-B	Fax c Infectious Disea	ment of Health S ompleted form to: ise Epidemiology 02) 364-3199 ISIS INVESTIGAT	Section	
Patient's Name	Last		First	
Length of symp	toms: days			
	RISK	INFORMATION		
In the last 12 day	ys before onset of sym	ptoms, has the pa	tient	
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Attended or worke	d in a day care		
	Location:			
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Contact to a cyptos	sporidiosis case		
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Contact to farm an	imals		
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Drank unpasteurize	ed milk/da/ry produ	ucts	
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Drank unpasteurize	ed fruit cider/juice		
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Drank unpotable w	rater. Source:		
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Swimming, wading	or other recreation	nal water	contact
	Location:		_ Date:	/
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Food handler,			
	Location:			
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	Immun suppresse	d;		
2. Are there other	er symptomatic contact	s?		
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	ir the Household:	Number		
$\Box Y \ \Box N \ \Box Unk$	in the Day care;	Number		
□Y □N □Unk	at Work	Number		
symptomatic contac	ts:			O & P taken
1.				Y □N □Unk
2.				Y □N □Unk
3.				Y □N □Unk
4.				Y □N □Unk
<u>J. </u>				Y □N □Unk
6			Г	V □N □Unk

[For State Use Only]

Exhibit III-C. Suspected Viral Gastroenteritis Outbreak Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-C	ID EFORS
Pepartment of lealth Services	<u></u>
SUSPECTED VIRAL	GASTROENTERITIS OUTBREAK FORM
nfectious Disease Epidemiology Section rizona Department of Health Services	Telephone (602) 3/4-3676
50 N 18 th Ave, Suite 140	Telephone (602) 374-3676 Facsimile (602) 364-3199
hoenix, AZ 85007-3237	
eneral Information	Date / / /
rimary contact person for epidemiologic investiga	
innary contact person for epiderinologic investigi	
ddress	Telephone
	Facsimile
	Email
Outbreak Information	
ate of first case // / mm dd yy	Date health department notified // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
ate of last case / / /	Outbrook ongoing? Yes No
ocation(s) of outbreak City	County
City	County
nstitution or event (if applicable)	Date of event / / mm dd yy
nstitution or event contact person	Telephone
Iness Characteristics	
umber of persons ill	Duration of illness (mean/median/range)
umber of persons susceptible	Incubation of illness (mean/median/range)
redominant symptoms (frequencies if available)	
lumber of persons who sought medical care	Number of persons admitted to a hospital
Suspensed source(s) of exposure	

Specimen Collection	
Contact person for specimen collection and handling	
Telephone	Facsimile
Number of stool specimens collected	Number of vomitus specimens collected
Tested for bacteria? Yes No Results	(if known)
Tested for ova and parasites? Yes No Results Stool and vomitus specimens collected from ill persons should be stored and shipped on ice, accompanied by CDC form 50.34.	(if known) d in watertight containers (e.g., urine specimen cures) and refrigerated (not frozen),
Date specimens shipped to CDC	Specimen type
Date specimens shipped to CDC / / mm dd y	Specimen type
Date specimens shipped to CDC / / mm dd y	Specimen type
Comments:	ANK YOU
	Revised 8/03

MMWR, Vol. 50, No. RR-9, Page 11

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SPECIMEN COLLECTION FOR DIAGNOSIS OF NLVs*

Clinical Specimens

Stool

Timing. Specimen collection for viral testing should begin on day 1 of the epidemiologic investigation. Ap delays to await cimens should be testing results for bacterial or parasitic agents could preclude establishing a viral diagnosis. Ideally, s still liquid or semisolid obtained during the acute phase of illness (i.e., within 48--72 hours after onset) while the stools are because the level of viral excretion is greatest then. With the development of sensitive molecul assays, the ability to detect viruses in specimens collected later in the illness has been improved. In specific case s, specimens might be collected later during the illness (i.e., 7--10 days after onset), if the testing is necessary for either determining the etiology of the outbreak or for epidemiologic purposes (e.g., a specimen obtained from an ill fo dhandler who might be the source of infection). If specimens are collected late in the illness, the utility of viral diagnosis and interpretation of the results should be discussed with laboratory personnel before tests are conducted.

Number and Quantity. Ideally, specimens from ≥10 ill persons should be obtained during the acute phase of illness. Bulk samples (i.e., 10--50 ml of stool placed in a stool cup or urine container) are preferred, as are acute diarrhea specimens that are loose enough to assume the shape of their containers. Serial specimens from persons with acute, frequent, high-volume diarrhea are useful as reference material for the development of assays. The smaller the specimen and the more formed the stool, the lower the diagnostic yield. Rectal swabs are of limited or no value because they contain insufficient quantity of nucleic acid for amplification.

Storage and Transport. Because freezing can destroy the characteristic viral morphology that permits a diagnosis by EM, specimens should be kept refrigerated at 4 C. At this temperature, specimens can be stored without compromising diagnostic yield for 2--3 weeks, during which time testing for other pathogens can be completed. If the specimens have to be transported to a laboratory for testing, they should be bagged and sealed and kept on ice or frozen refrigerant packs in an insulated, waterproof container. If facilities for testing specimens within 2--3 weeks are not available, specimens can be frozen for antigen or PCR testing.

Vomitus

Vomiting is the predominant sympton among children, and specimens of vomitus can be collected to supplement the diagnostic yield from stool specimens during an investigation. Recommendations for collection, storage, and shipment of vomitus specimens are the same as those for stool specimens.

Serum

Timing. If feasible, acute- and convalescent-phase serum specimens should be obtained to test for a diagnostic \geq 4-fold rise in IgG titer to NLVs. Acute-phase specimens should be obtained during the first 5 days of symptoms, and the convalescent-phase specimen should be collected from the third to sixth week after resolution of symptoms.

Number and Quantity. Ideally, 10 pairs of specimens from ill persons (i.e., the same persons submitting stool specimens) and 10 pairs from well persons (controls) should be obtained. Adults should provide 5--7 ml of blood, and children should provide 2--4 ml.

Storage. Specimens should be collected in tubes containing no anticoagulant, and the sera should be spun off and froz in If a centrifuge is not available, a clot should be allowed to form, and the serum should be decanted and frozen. If this step cannot be accomplished, the whole blood should be refrigerated but not frozen.

Environmental Specimens

NLVs cannot be detected routinely in water, food, or environmental specimens. Nevertheless, during recent outbreaks (33-36), NLVs have been detected successfully in vehicles epidemiologically implicated as the source of infaction. If a food or water item is strongly suspected as the source of an outbreak, then a sample should be obtained as early as possible and stored at 4 C. If the epidemiologic investigation confirms the link, a laboratory with the capacity to test these specimens should be contacted for further testing. If drinking water is suspected, special filtration (45) of large volumes (i.e., 5--100 liters) of water can concentrate virus to facilitate its detection.

Exhibit III-D. Arboviral Case Investigation Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-D						
	Arboviral Case Inv					
County/IHS ID number:	State ID Number	Patient's name (Last) (I	First) (Middle Initial)			
	Comments on a (Charles III do at a combi	District for the second second				
Diagnosis at presentation:	Symptoms (Check all that apply –	Risk factor assessment:				
Uncomplicated Fever	circle primary symptom):	Within 14 days of onset of sympton	ns, did the patient			
Meningitis	Headache	1) have known mosquito exposure?	Yes No			
Encephalitis	Fever (> 38°C or 100°F)	Date:/ Location				
Asymptomatic	Max. temp. :					
Viremic Blood Donor	Neck pain/stiffness	Date:/ Location	:			
Other:		2) travel outside county of residenc	e? \Bullet Yes \Bullet No			
Patient hospitalized?	Arthralgia or Myalgia	Dates From:/_				
_	Photophobia	Location:				
Yes, Admit date://	Rash					
∐ No		Dates From:/	/To:/			
Is patient breastfeeding a child?	Seizure	Location:				
Yes	Lymphadenopathy	3) travel outside Arizona?	Yes No			
□ No	Tremors	Dates From:/_	/To:/			
Is patient a breastfed child?	Extrama fations	Location:				
Yes	Extreme fatigue	Dates From:	/ To:/			
□ No	Nausea/vomiting/diarrhea	Location:	,1 ,			
Past medical history:	Shortness of breath					
,	Flaccid paralysis	4) travel outside US ?	Yes No			
Cancer	Fraccid paralysis	Dates From:/	/To://			
Diabetes: type:	Spastic paralysis	Location:				
Viral Hepatitis	Profound muscle weakness	Daes From: / /	To:/			
Heart Disease	Altered mental status	Location Location				
Hypertension Immunosuppressive Condition						
Pulmonary Disease	Unconsciousness	5) don te blood? Date: / /	Yes No			
Mosquito-borne illness:	Other – specify:					
Dengue, Yellow fever, Japanese		6) donate an organ or tissue?	Yes No			
encephalitis, WNV, SLE, flavivirus		Date:/				
		In the 30 days prior to onset of sym	ptoms:			
Vaccination history:		7) did the patient receive blood or b	olood product? Yes No			
		9) did the noticet receive on energy	on tissus tuonenlant?			
 =	e:// :://	8) did the patient receive an organ	Yes No			
	e:/					
Trea-borne encephantis Date						
Contact or person providing patient	information, if other than patient:					
Name:	Telephone:	Relationship:				
			4 2100 (02 2(4 2100			
Please FAX above inform	ation ar soon as completed to: A	ADHS VBLD Section - 602-364	+-3199 Or 002-364-3198			
Acquired:		Treatment (check all that	Case Classification:			
in utero?	Yes No	apply):				
in a laboratory?	Yes No	Immunoglobulin	Confirmed case			
occupationally (non lab)?	∐ Yes ☐ No	Antiviral	Probable case			
Length of Illness: days	Date of discharge , if hospitalized://_	Interferon	Suspect Ruled out/ Non case			
Outcome:		Supportive care only	Kuicu out/ Non case			
Died Date:/		☐ None	Case acquisition:			
Full Recovery			Out of county			
Recovery with sequelae (describ	e):		Out of state Out of US			
l /			Unknown			
Investigator:		Date initiated/ De	ate completed: / /			
Investigator.		Date initiated/ Di	ate completed//			
OHS ARBOCIF 4/2004						

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Exhibit III-E. E. coli O157:H7 Investigation Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-E

E. coli O157:H7 Investigation Form

Arizona Department of Health Services

State I.D. Number:

I. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	ov.					
1 37 - 7 - 4	UN					
1. Name-Last	First		2. Date of Birth:/ 	or Age:	year	months
II. ISOLATE INFORMATION						
3. Source of Specimen: ☐ Stool (wh ☐2 Other (sp ☐3 Not Isole ☐4 Unknow 4. Date of Specimen Collection:	ecify):			tate Lab Other (specificitioner): 	
5. Was identification of the O157 sero Public Health Laboratory or at the	Reporting laboratorian's name:					
6. Was identification of the H7 scroty Health Laboratory or at the Center	s for Disease Control?	Physician's name: Telephone				
7. Was Shiga-like toxin production co □Yes □No 1 2		ate Public Health I	Laboratory or at the Couters for Disease C	Control?		
III. CLINICAL INFORMATION						
9. Date of Illness Onset:	o day yr	□Unknown	13. Did the patient: (please check one	answer for <u>ea</u> Yes	No	l) Unknown
10. Did the patient have: (please chec Diarrhea Vomiting Visible blood in stools Fever (or felt feverish)	k one answer for each queryes No	Unknown	have Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome? i.e. hemolytic anemia, low platelet count, kidney impairment): have Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic P (i.e. hemolytic anemia, low platelet co kidney impairment, central nervous sy	ount,	. 2	3
Abdominal cramps 11. Was the patient admitted overnigh	t to a hospital for this ille	ness2	involvement, fever):	o ·		
□Yes □No			undergo dialysis?	<u> </u>	_	
if yes, name of hospital: 12. Was the patient treated with antibio		<u></u>	have surgery? die?		0	<u> </u>
if yes, name and dose:						
IV. PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMAT	TION					
14. Does the patient attend or work in:	Yes No	Unknown	15. Is the patient usually employed as	Yes	No 2	Unknown
a child day care center? an institution?			a health care worker? a food handler?	0	0	ó
if yes, where:			if yes, where:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
V. DATA COLLECTOR AFORMA	ATION					
Person Completing This Form:	Agency:	***	Phone Number:	Date:	// no day	yr

*Note: If predent was hospitalized, please attach copy of discharge summary if possible.

Page 1 of 2 (1/01)

VI. EPIDEMIOLOGIC INFORMATI	ON	3		
16. In the 7 days before the illness begar	n, did the p Yes	atient eat No	at: Unknown	22. In the 7 days before the illness began, did the patient: Yes No Unknown
a fast food restaurant? another restaurant?			3	visit or live on a farm?
if yes, name and location of restaurant(s)		<u>.</u>	П	have contact with any cows or cattle?
				touch any cow manure?
				have contact with any children who attend a day care center?
				change any diapers?
- harr				have contact with any children who use diapers?
				go swimming?
				if yes, where?
17. In the 7 days before the illness began following items at home, in a restaurant,				
Tonowing nems at nome, in a restaurant,	Yes	No 2	Unknown	if yes, where?
raw (unpasteurized) milk	Ġ	ō		
other dairy products made from raw (unpasteurized) milk				travel 2 another country?
well water	D		۵	From? / / to / /
other unchlorinated water				
apple cider	□			23 Did anyone else in the patient's home have diarrhea in the 7 days before or
any ground beef or hamburger				after this patient's illness began? □Yes □No □Unknown
pink or red ground beef or hamburger				1 2 3
any steak or roast beef				if yes, please obtain the following information on these people: Name Age Sex Bloody Stools?
pink or red steak or roast beef	00			Yes No Unknown
if yes, please list brand names and location	on where p	urchased:		
***		**-		
24. Does the patient know anyone else w	tha hac bay	deimile	r illness in the n	t 3 weeks?
		7		1 2 3
if yes, please obtain names and telep	hone dum	bers of pe	rsons with simi	illnesses:
-	/-			
25. Did this case occur as part of an outb	reak (two	or more c	ases of coli O15	H7 infection associated by time and place?
Wasan mlagan dogonilari				□ Yes □ No □ Unknown 1 2 3
if yes, please describe:				
				
VII. COMMUNTS				

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Exhibit III-F. Giardiasis Investigation Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-F						
Patient Name:			County:			
			vestigation Form ent of Health Serv			
Symptomatology	Alizolia De	partine	int of fleathi Serv	11003		
1. Which of the following	symptoms did you	ı have?				
>3 loose stools # days (>3 loose stools) _ # episodes in 24 hours _ Blood in stools Pale/Greasy	□Yes	□No	Fever highest tempe	erature	□Yes date	□No
# episodes in 24 nours	□Ves	□No	Chills Headache		□Yes □Yes	
Pale/Greasy	□Yes	□No	Backache		□Yes	No
Abdominal cramps	□Yes	□No	Muscle aches		□Yes	□No
Nausea	□Yes	□No □No □No	Fatigue		□Yes	□No
Blood in stools Pale/Greasy Abdominal cramps Nausea Vomiting	□Yes	□No	Muscle aches Fatigue Other:			
 When did your sympto What date did the diarr 	ms start? Date		Time	a.m.	p.m.	
What date did the did to Were you hospitalized:	?⊓ Yes	□ No	Adm Date	_ a	# days	
4. Were you hospitalized5. How long did your illne	ss last?	# o	f days to full recover	ry	" day	
			-			
Occupation		□ Vaa	□ Na			
7 Food handler (work or	voluntoor)?	□ Yes	□ No □ No	_		
Household member is	a food handler?	□ Yes	□ No			
6. Work at or attend child7. Food handler (work or Household member is8. Provide patient care?	a rood ridirator.	□ Yes	□ No			
•						
Food Habits		- 14	- N			
Are you a vegetarian?Type		□ Yes				
Within the last month:						
11. Antibiotics Name	dosage, # of day	ys No				
12. Antacids (Tums, Myla	ınta, Tagamet, Pri	losec, Po	epcid, Zantac, Pepto	o bismo	ol)? □Yes	□ No
Risk factors:						
In the 7 days prior to y exposed to any of the fo	our illuess, wer llowing:	e you	15. Contact	to some	eone with diarrhea	i? □ Yes □No
	□ Yes	□No			L	. 100100
Petting zoo animal	□ Yes		Name & relati	onship?	?	
Farm animals Petting zoo animal Pets (including hedgebog)	s) □ Yes	□No				
What kind of animal(*)When?Where?_			When?			
When?Wiere?_			1C Attand		therings (wedding	
If the pet is a dog was i water?			festival, fair,	conven	tion, etc.)?	
Were any ets ill with diar	□ Yes hea? □ Yes		When?_/_/	Wh	ere?	
			4- 0 4			
14. Ap/ travel? Where?	□ Yes	□No	spa?	r tace w	vet in the a lake, ri □ Yes	ver, poolor ⊡No
Flom? _ / _ / _ to _ / _			Where?			
	ight No					
Foods eaten on:						
Outbound Flight						
Return Flight						

Patient N	Name:		County:		
Food Hi During t	Giardiasis Investigation Foistory the 7 days prior to your ere and what did you eat?	illness (give the da			
Date		Drinks Consumed		Where? (if restau	
	Breakfast				
	Lunch Dinner				
	Snacks				
	В				
	L D				/
	S				
	В				
	L D				
	S				
	B L				
	D				
	S				
	B L				
	D		'		
	S				
_	B L				
	D				
	S				
	B L				
	D D				
	S				
'= the 7	days prior to your illnes	did you consum	any of the f	- llewing:	
19. Rav	w sproute (alfalfa, clover) Where bought?	? Yes No	24. Who	supplies your wate	r?
20. Rav	w (ynpasteurized) milk or	dairy product?			nnaire, thank you ver
Brand	Vhere bought?	□ Yes □No	provided	will be a great	information you have t assistance to ou
21 Untr	reated or raw water?	□ Yes □No	investiga assistand		ain, we appreciate you
22. Use	e water from a well? our water filtered?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No	Interview	er:	Date:
Sen	150 No Phoen (602) 3	S Infectious Disease I lorth 18 th Ave, Suite 1 nix, Arizona 85007-3 364-3676 364-3199 Fax	140		

Exhibit III-G. Hepatitis A Case Report Repealed

EXHIBIT III-G	Bu		Department of Health Ser Epidemiology and Disease C		St	tate II)
		HEPA	TITIS A CASE REPO	RT			
The following questions should be as	ked for	r every case	of Hepatitis A				
Last:		First:	Middle	::			
Street Address:							. /
			Phone: () -	Zip Code:			
SSN # (optional)			D : Damard de Harldt De				
State: County:			Date Reported to Health De	epartment/			
		DEM	OGRAPHIC INFORMATION				
RACE (check all that apply): Amer Indian or Alaska Native Black or African American White SEX:	PL	Other Race,	TH: DATE OF BIRTH:	□ Non/dispar □Other/Unki	nown		
☐ Female ☐ Unk		USA Other:	AGE (years)	(0=<1yr, 99=	Unk))	
□ Screening of asymptomatic patient of Follow-up testing for previous mark □ Other: specify: □ CLINICAL DATA:	er of vi	riral hepatitis		valuation of elevanknown L THAT APPLY			
Diagnosis Date:/ /				Pos	Neg	Unk	Date
Is patient symptomatic? ☐ Yes ☐		□ Unk	Total antibody to Hepatitis A (total anti				
If yes, onset date:/ /			JeM antibody to Hepatitis A virus (IgM	anti-HAV)			
Did the patient have	N.T.	- TI-1	Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)				
Jaundice:		Unk	IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antige (IgM anti HBc)	en 🗆			
Did the patient die from Hepatitis?	110		Antibody to hepatitis E virus (anti-HEV	7) 🗆			
☐ Yes ☐	No	□ Unk					
Date of death: :/ // VACCINATION HISTORY	_		LIVER ENZYME LEVELS AT TIM	E OF DIAGNOS	IS		
Has the patient ever received the hepatitis A vaccine? Yes If yes, how many doses? In what year was the last dose occived? Has the patient ever receive		□1 □2 	ALT (SGPT) Result Up Date of ALT Result Up AST (SGOT) Result Up Date of AST Result	per limit normal			
If this case has a diagnosis of hepatitis A laboratory-confirmed hepatitis A case?			perologically confirmed, is there an ep	oidemiologic lin	k betw	een this	patient and

1 of 3

Arizona Department of Health Serv Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease C		ol	State ID					
PATIENT HISTORY-ACUTE HEPATITIS A								
Patient history: Contacts								
In the 2-6 weeks before symptom onset Was the patient a contact of a person with confirmed or suspected hepatitis A virus infection? If yes, was the contact (check one) household member (non-sexual)? sexual partner? child cared for by this patient? babysitter of this patient? playmate? other	Yes	No	Unk					
Was the patient a child or employee in a day care center, nursery, or preschool? a household contact of a child or employee in a day care center, nursery or preschool? If yes for either of these, was there an identified hepatitis A case in the childcare facility?								
Patient history: Travel								
In the 2- 6 weeks before symptom onset Did the patient travel outside of the U.S.A. or Canada? If yes, where? 1)2) (Country) 3)	Yes □	No □	Unk					
In the 3 months before symptom onset Did anyone in the patient's household travel outside of the U.S.A. or Canada' If yes, where? 1)2)								
Patient history: Food/Water								
Is the patient suspected of being part of a common-source outbreak? If yes, was the outbreak	Yes	No	Unk					
Foodborne - associated with an infected food handler? Foodborne - NOT associated with an infected food handler?								
Specify food item Waterborne Source not identified								
Was the patient employed as a food handler during the TWO WEEKS prior to onset of symptoms or while ill?								
Patient history: Sexual partner//Drug use (if appropriate)								
Please ask both of the following questions regardless of the patient's gender. In the 2-6 weeks before symptom inset how many	0	1 2-5	5 >5 Unk N/A					
Male sex partners die fhe patient have? Female sex partners did the patient have? Unputected sex?	□ [□ [Yes □							
In the 2-6 weeks before symptom onset Did the patient inject drugs not prescribed by a doctor? Did the batient use street drugs but not inject?	Yes	No □ □	Unk N/A					

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Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control

State ID	
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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FOR USE BY LOCAL HEALTH D	EPARTMENTS TO DE	TERMINE THE PATIENT'S M	OST PROBABLE SO	URCE OF INFECT
tient's Name		Employed by	Work phone	
port physician's name, address, and phone	e#			
patient was hospitalized for hepatitis, give	name of hospital			
FURTHER INFORMATI	ION FOR ADMITTED I	RISK FACTORS AND SOURCE	ES LISTED ON PREVI	IOUS PAGES
APPLICABLE: Name, address and phone # of child care of	center			
Name and address of school, grade, classi				
Name, address and phone # of restaurant v	where food handler worked _			
Food history of patient for the 2-6 weeks a. name and location of restau	-			
b. name and location of food s				
c. name and location of baker				
	reception, church, meeting, e	etc)		
e. location raw shellfish purch	-			
Name, address, and phone # of known her	patitis A contacts			
		Re	elationship	
Name	Date of Birth	RING PROPHYLAXIS FOR HEPA Relationship to Case	IG IG	Vaccine
If transfused, NOTIFY BLOOD CENT	ER! Name of Blood Center			
	lood, packed RBC or froze	RBC received		
b. specify type of blood produ	act (e.g., albumin, fibrin gen,	factor VIII, etc)		
IF DONOR, name, address, and phone #	of donor or plasmap teresis co	enter		
			Date	·
Name, address, and phone # of dialysis ce				
). Name, address, and phone # of dentist or				
If other surgery performed, name, address	ss, and hone # of location			
2. Name, address, and phone of acupunct	ist or tattoo parlor			
3. Is patient currently pregnant?	-	s name, address and phone #		
The famous amount, programs	,, g			
	of delivery			
a. estimated date and location	of delivery			
	of delivery			
	for delivery			
a. estimated date any location	of delivery			
	of derivery			

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Exhibit III-H. Acute Hepatitis B and D Case Report Repealed

EXHIBIT III-H

Date of Biliruh

Arizona Department of Health Services State ID Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control **ACUTE HEPATITIS B and D CASE REPORT** The following questions should be asked for every case of Acute Hepatitis B and D First: Middle: _ Preferred Name (nickname): _____ Maiden: ____ Address: Street: Zip Code: _ Phone: () -SSN # (optional) _____ - ____-Date Reported to Health Department DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION RACE (check all that apply): ☐ Amer Indian or Alaska Native ☐ Asian Hispa ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ☐ Black or African American ispanic .. ☐ White Other Race, specify _ er/Unknown SEX: Male PLACE OF BIRTH: DATE OF BIRTH: =<1yr, 99= Unk) □ Female □ USA AGE: ____ (years) Other: CLINICAL & DIAGNOSTIC PATA REASON FOR TESTING: (Check all that apply) □ Prenatal screening Symptoms of acute hepatitis Screening of asymptomatic patient with reported risk factors Blood / organ donor screening Screening of asymptomatic patient with no risk factors (e.g., patient requeste Evaluation of elevated liver enzymes Unknown Follow-up testing for previous marker of viral hepatitis Other: specify: TIC TESTS: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY CLINICAL DATA: DIAGNO Unk Diagnosis Date: ntibody to Hepatitis A (total anti-HAV) st Result Date ☐ Unk M antibody to Hepatitis A virus (IgM anti-HAV) . 🗆 If yes, onset date: Test Result Date Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) Was the patient First Test Result Date ☐ Yes Jaundiced: No Total antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (total anti-IIBC) Hospitalized for Hepatitis ☐ Yes □ No Test Result Date IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (IgM anti HBc) Was the patient pregnant? ☐ Yes □ No Unk Test Result Date If IgM anti-HBc is negative, STOP. Do not use this form. Use the Chronic Hepatitis B Case Report Did the patient die from Hepatitis? Antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) □ Unk ☐ Yes Test Result Date _ Anti-HCV signal to cut-off ratio Date of death: : ____/__ Supplemental anti-HCV assay (e.g., RIBA) HCV RNA (e.g., PCR) ME OF DIAGNOSIS LIVER ENZYME LEVELS AT T Test Result Date ALT (SGPT) Result П Antibody to hepatitis D virus (anti-HDV) Date of ALT Result Test Result Date AST (SGOT) Result _ Antibody to hepatitis E virus (anti-HEV) Date of AST Result Test Result Date Bilirubin Result

Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control

State ID_

PATIENT HISTORY-ACUTE HEPATITIS B and D

						_	
During the 6 weeks-6 months prior to onset of symptoms contact of a person with confirmed or suspected acute or confection?				Ask both of the following questions regardless of the patie In the 6 months before symptom onset how many	ent's ge		
If yes, type of contact Sexual Household [Non-sexual] Other:	Nº	Unk 		male sex partners did the patient have? female sex partners did the patient have? unprotected sex?		O Un	
				Was the patient EVER <i>treated</i> for a sexually- Yes transmitted disease? If yes, what is the date of the most recent platment?	No 	Uni	k
				During the 6 weeks-6 months prior to onset of symptom Yes			k
				inject drugs not prescribed by a dopor? use street drugs but not inject?			
During the 6 weeks- 6 months prior to onset of symptom Did the patient-undergo hemodialysis?	Yes	No	Unk	(other than ear)?	Yes □		Unk
have an accidental stick or puncture with a needle or other object contaminated with blood? receive blood or blood products [transfusion]?				if yes, where was the piercing performed? (selection of the piercial parlor / shop confectional facility	t all tl	hat appl	у)
if yes, when?/_/ have other exposure to someone else's blood? specify:				Did the patient have dental work or oral surgery?	Yes	No	Unk
During the 6 weeks - 6 months prior to onset of symptom Was the patient employed in a medical or dental field involving direct contact with human blood?	S Yes	No	Unk	Did the patient have surgery? (other than oral surgery)? Was the patient-Check all that apply			
If yes, frequency of direct blood contact? Frequent (several times weekly)	_	quent		hospitalized? a resident of a long term care facility? incarcerated for longer than 24 hours?			
Was the patient employed as a public safety worker (fire fighter, law enforcement or correctional	Yes	No	Unk	if yes, what type of facility (check all that app		le facilit	у
officer) having direct contact with human blood? If yes, frequency of direct blood contact? □ Frequent (several times weekly)				During his/her lifetime, was the patient EVER incarcerated for longer than 6 months? If yes, what year was the most recent	Yes	No	Unk
Did the patient receive a tattoo? where was the tattooing performed? (select all that commercial parlor / shop cornectional facility other	Yes t zeply	No D	Unk	incarceration? . for how long?.	mon	iths	
other				<u> </u>			
VACCINATION HISTORY							
Did the patient ever receive hepatitis a vaccine?	Yes	No	Unk	Was the patient tested for antibody to HBsAg	Yes	No	Unk
If yes, how many shots?	1	²	3+ □	(anti-HBs) within 1-2 months after the last dose? If yes, was the serum anti-HBs = 10mlU/ml? (answer 'yes' if the laboratory result was			
When was the last shot received: / /				reported as 'positive' or 'reactive')			

Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control

State ID_

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ient's Name	Home phone	Employed by	Work phone	
port physician's name, address, and ph				/
patient was hospitalized for hepatitis, g	ive name of hospital			
FURTHER INFORMA	TION FOR ADMITTED R	RISK FACTORS AND SOURCE	S LISTED ON PREVIOU	US PAGES
APPLICABLE:				
Name, address and phone # of child ca Name and address of school, grade, cla		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Name, address, and phone # of known				
		Rela	ation hip	
	CONTACTS REQUIR	RING PROPHYLAXIS FOR HEP A	TITIS B	
Name	Date of Birth	Relationship to Case	HBIG	Vaccine
A L NOWEN DI COD CEN	ITERA No CDII Courter			
If transfused, NOTIFY BLOOD CEN				
	e blood, packed RBC or frozen F			
 specify type of blood pro 	duct (e.g., albumin, fibrinogen,	factor VIII, (c)		
IF DONOR, name, address, and phone	# of donor or plasmapheresis co	enter		
			Date _	
Name, address, and phone # of dialysis	center		,	
Name, address, and phone # of dentist	or oral surgeon			
If other surgery performed, name, addr	ess, and phone # of location		<u> </u>	
D. Name, address, and phone of acupur	ecturist or tattoo parlor			
Is patient currently pregnant?	If yes, give obstetrician's	s name, address and phone #		
 estimated date and locat 	on of deliver			
OMMENTS				
AND THE AND THE AND THE				
NVESTIGATOR'S NAME AND TO	LE	·		
ATE OF INTERVIEW				

Exhibit III-I. Perinatal Hepatitis B Case Management Report Repealed

EXHIBIT III-I

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
Division of Public Health Services
Arizona Immunization Program Office
Perinatal Hepatitis B Program
(602) 364-3630

CONFIDENTIAL

Perinatal Hepatitis B Case Management Report

Client Name:			Birt	hdate:	•
(First)	(MI)	(Last)			
Address:					
City:		State	»:	ip:	
Street address (if different from mai	ling address):				
Phone: ()		County:			
Mother's language:		Country	of Jirth:		
Refugee program: Yes	No				
Race/Ethnicity: American Indi	an/Alaskan Nativ	eW	/hite	Black	-
Hispanic Group A	sian/Pacific Islan	d Group	Other _	Unk	nown
Name of facility/provider filing	report:				
Date of HBsAg test #1:	R	lesults:	Pos Neg		La
Date of HBsAg test #2:	R	tesults:	Pos Neg		La
Diagnosed: Acute _	Carrier	Unkı	nown		
Obstetrical care provider:			Provid	er's phone #: _	
Planned delivery hospital:				EDC:	

When complete please mail or fax to:

Arizona Department of Health Services
Perinatal Hepatitis B Program
150 N. 18th Avenue, Suite 120
Phoenix, AZ 85007-3233
Fax Number - (602) 364-3274

	<u>intant information</u>	<u>1</u>		
Name: (First) (MI)	(Last)	Birthdate:		
(First) (MI)	(Last)			
Sex: Male Female	Actual delivery hospital:			
Guardian name (if different than parent):		Relationshi	p:	
Pediatrician/ well child provider: (Report within 15 days of birth)		Pho	ne #:	
	Infant Immunization R	ecord		
HBIG given:	Нер В	#2 given:		
(Date)			(Date)	
Hep B #1 given:(Date)	Hep B	#3 siven:	(Date)	
(Date)			(Date)	
T	Name of the Park	G L		
r	Post-vaccination Follow-up	Serology		
HBsAg test date:		Results:	_ Pos	Neg
Anti-HBs test date:		Results:	_Pos	_ Neg
Additional doses of Hep B needed:_	If yes, dates received:			
Comments/notes:				
Household/sexual contacts: (Use Household Contacts from to list contacts from the list contacts	ontacts)			
Date Identified:				
Comments/Notes:				
Czke worker/PHN signature:		Date:		

Exhibit III-J. Listeriosis Investigation Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-J

Listeriosis Investigation Form

Arizona Department of Health Services

State ID:

County:	Interviewer:		Intervi	ew Date:/	/
I. Patient Informatio	1				
Name: Last	F	irst	Date	of Birth:	_/
II. Isolate Informatio	n				
Source of Specimen: Blood CSF Vaginal Date of first positive c		☐ Bac ☐ Neo	of Infection: teremia onatal Sepsis ephalitis	☐ Meningitis ☐ Other Specify:	
//		☐ Culture	☐ Other (specif	y):	
III. Clinical Informat	ion				
Date of symptom onse	t://	Health Care P	rovid f Information	:	
Was the case hospitalize	zed? □ Yes □No □Unk. / l:	Provider Add	e:		
Outcome: (check all th	at apply) □ Died □ S	Surviy d	Miscarriage	Still birth 🗆 🗆 🛭	Unknown
	d while pregnant or within 2 the outcome of the pregnancy		y or miscarriage?	∃Yes □No □ Uı	nknown
□ Normal	, - /				
☐ Still birth		//_			
☐ Miscarriage	Date of misca riage:			2.	
☐ On-going	Expected elivery date:	//_	·		
☐ Other (please specif	y):				
Was the case a newbor	The state of the s	ıknown		-	
If yes: Was the mo Date of mo Mother's N	other ested for listeriosis? the s positive test result (if a	□ Yes □ No pplicable) First N	□Unknown //	Unknown	
IV. Exposure History					
	r of a newborn case) consum c, use the date of specimen co				
S ft/Mexican cheese: Unpasteurized milk (or	☐ Yes ☐ No I deli meats: ☐ Yes ☐ No I ☐ Yes ☐ No I products	□ Unknown □ Unknown	Specify types/brand Specify types/brand Specify types/brand	s:s:	
made from unpasteuriz Any other high risk foo If yes, please specif	ed milk):		Specify types/brand	s:	

 $G:\label{linear_gradient} G:\label{linear_gradient} G:\label{linear_gradent} G:\label{linear_gradenty} G:\$

Page 1 of 1

Exhibit III-K. Lyme Disease Report Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-K

Lyme Disease Case Report Form

• Complete Communicable Disease Report form and this two-page form for each case.					
Case's name:	Date of Birth:/				
Symptoms and Signs of Cur	rent Episode (Please mark each question):				
DERMATOLOGIC man	nifestation and date of onset/:				
□yes □no □unknown	Erythema migrans (physician diagnosed EM at least 54m. in diameter)?				
RHEUMATOLOGIC m	nanifestation and date of onset/:				
•	□yes □no □unknown Arthritis characterized by brief attacks of joint swelling?				
NEUROLOGIC manifestation(s) and first date of onset/					
□yes □no □unknown	Bell's palsy or other cranial neuritis?				
□yes □no □unknown	Radiculoneuropathy?				
□yes □no □unknown	Lymphocytic meningitis?				
□yes □no □unknown	Encephalitis/Encephalomyelitis ⁹				
□yes □no □unknown	CSF tested for antibodies to J. burgdorferi?				
□yes □no □unknown	Antibody to B. burgdorfest higher in CSF than serum?				
CARDIOLOGIC manife	estation and date of onset/:				
□yes □no □unknown	2 nd or 3 rd degree atrioventricular block?				
Hospitalization: □ves □no □unknown	Was the patient hospitalized?				
If yes, where (hospital name a					
Treatment:					
Antibiotic(s) used:	Duration:				
Exposure Information					
-	History of tick bite in month prior to illness?				
If Yes, date://	and location:				
□yes □no Zunknown	Was the tick found? If yes, date/				
Tick identification (Genu	s and species):				
If No, please ask the followin	g questions				
□yes □no □unknown	Was there potential exposure to a tick endemic area?				
Yes, date://	and location:				
☐yes ☐no ☐unknown	History of travel out-of-state or country in month preceding onset?				
If Yes, date://_	and location:				

Lyme Disease Case Report Form page two

Laboratory Information

Specimen Type	Date Collected	Specific Test Type	Test Results/Values	Lab ratory name/ telephone number
□blood				
□CSF				
□other:				
□blood				
□CSF				
□other:				
□blood				
□CSF				
□other:				
□blood				
□CSF				State Laboratory
□other:				confirmation

Form completed by:		Date:/	/	1

Fax or send completed form to:

ctor Borne and Zoonotic Disease Section

150 N. 18th Avenue, Suite 140 Phoenix, AZ 85007

FAX: (602) 364-3198

ADHS Lyme Disease Case Report Form 06/2004

Exhibit III-L. Salmonellosis Investigation Form Repealed

				County:		
				vestigation Form		
	Ariz	ona De	epartmer	t of Health Services		
Symptomatology I. Which of the followi	ng symptoms	did you	u have?			
3 loose stools	□Yes		□No	Fever	□Yes	□No
days (>3 loose stools	s)			highest temperature	date	
# episodes in 24 hours Blood in stools	□Yes		□No	Chills Headache	□Yes □Yes	No
Constipation	□Yes		□No	Backache	□Yes	□No
Abdominal cramps	□Yes		□No	Muscle aches	□Yes	□No
Constipation Abdominal cramps Nausea /omiting	□Yes		□No	Fatigue	□Yes	□No
omiting	⊔Yes		□No	Other:		
. When did your sym	ptoms start?	Date		Time a.m.	p.m.	
 What date did the d 	iarrhea start?	? Date		Time a.m.	p.m.	
. Were you hospitaliz . How long did your il	red? □ Yes		□ No	Adm Date	# days	
. How long ala your ii	mess iast?		# 01	days to full recovery		
Occupation						
. Work at or attend ch	hild care?	_	□ Yes	□ No		
 Food handler (work Household member 	or volunteer)	i? adlar?	□ Yes	□ No		
. Provide patient care	13 a 1000 11ai e?	idiei :	□ Yes	□ No		
ood Habits	0		- V	5 N -		
Are you a vegetari ype			□ Yes	□ No		
Medical History 11. Have existing chro Describe	onic medical p	oroblem	(s) or any	medical condition(s)?	□Yes	□No
Have existing chro Describe Within the last month	i:	□Yes		medical condition(s)?	□Yes	□No
Have existing chro Describe Within the last month And Antibiotics Name	dosage,	□Yes # of da	ys	medica condition(s)?		
Have existing chro Describe Within the last month Antibiotics Name Antacids (Tums, M.)	dosage,	□Yes # of da	ys			
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark factors: In the 7 days prior to	dosage, dylanta, Taga	□Yes # of da	ys Vilosec, Pe			
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark factors: In the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners,	□Yes # of da me# Pri	ys vilosec, Pep	ocid, Zantac, Pepto bismo	l)? □Yes	□ No
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark factors: In the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners,	□Yes # of da me# Pri	ys vilosec, Pep	ocid, Zantac, Pepto bismo	l)? □Yes	□ No
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark the factors: In the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the factors to exposed to any of the factors to exposed to expose the factor of the	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, snakes)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y	ys vou	ocid, Zantac, Pepto bismo 16. Contact to some Name & relationship?	l)? □Yes cone with diarrhea	□ No
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark the factors: In the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the factors to exposed to any of the factors to exposed to expose the factor of the	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, snakes)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y	ys vou	ocid, Zantac, Pepto bismo	l)? □Yes cone with diarrhea	□ No
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark factors: In the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the 4. Contact with:	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, snakes)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y	ys vou	ocid, Zantac, Pepto bismo 16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When?	l)? □Yes cone with diarrhea	□ No ?] Yes □N
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, M. Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to be exposed to any of the exposed to any of	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, shakes) amanders)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y	ys vou	ocid, Zantac, Pepto bismo 16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When? 17. Attend any gat	l)? □Yes	No?
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Market factors: The 7 days prior to exposed to any of the 4. Contact with : expities (turtles, iguan, mphibians (frogs, salarm animals events (including hed eh what kind of animals)	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, snakes) amanders)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y	ys vou	16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When? 17. Attend any gat festival, fair, convent When? // When?	eone with diarrhea	No ?
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark factors: The the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the 4. Contact with: Reptiles (turtles, iguan mphibians (frogs, sale farm animals fetting zoo animal rets (including hed eh what kind of animals) When? Where	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, sylakes) amanders)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes	ou No No No No No	16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When? 17. Attend any gat festival, fair, convent	eone with diarrhea	No ?
Mithin the last month 12. Antibiotics Name 13. Antacids (Tums, Mark factors: In the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the 14. Contact with: Reptiles (turtles, iguan-mimals for including hedgels) Petting zoo animal Pets (including hedgels) When What kind of animal(s) When? Where?	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, sylakes) amanders)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y	ou No No No No No	16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When? 17. Attend any gat festival, fair, convent When? // When?	eone with diarrhea herings (wedding, ion, etc.)?	No ? Yes N reception Yes N
1. Have existing chro Describe Within the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Mark factors: The the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the 4. Contact with: Reptiles (turtles, iguan maniphibians (frogs, sale farm animals feets (including hed en What kind of animals) When? Where 5. Any travel?	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, sylakes) amanders)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes	ou No No No No No No No	16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When? 17. Attend any gat festival, fair, convent When? When?/ _ Whe When?/ _ Whe when? _ / _ When? _ / _ When? _ / _ / / / / / / / /	eone with diarrhea herings (wedding, ion, etc.)? ere? ere?	No ? Yes N reception Yes N
Mithin the last month 2. Antibiotics Name 3. Antacids (Tums, Market and State and St	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, sylakes) amanders)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes	ou No No No No No No No	16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When? 17. Attend any gat festival, fair, convent When? When? 18. Get your face w	eone with diarrhea herings (wedding, ion, etc.)? ere? ere?	No ? Yes N reception Yes N
Mithin the last month 12. Antibiotics Name 13. Antacids (Tums, Market factors: In the 7 days prior to exposed to any of the last contact with: Reptiles (turtles, iguan famphibians (frogs, sala farm animals for line in the last contact with in th	dosage, dylanta, Taga your illners, following: as, sylakes) amanders)	□Yes # of da met Pri were y □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes	ou No No No No No No No	16. Contact to some Name & relationship? When? 17. Attend any gat festival, fair, convent When? When?/ _ Whe When?/ _ Whe when? _ / _ When? _ / _ When? _ / _ / / / / / / / /	eone with diarrhea herings (wedding, ion, etc.)? ere? ere?	□ No ? □ Yes □N , reception Yes □N

Patient N	Name:	County:
Food His During t	Salmonella Investigation Form istory the 7 days prior to your illness (give the day ere and what did you eat? List below. Attach	
Date	Foods & Drinks Consumed	Where? (if restaurant list location)
	Breakfast Lunch Dinner Snacks	
	B L D S	
	B L D S	
_	B L D S	
	B L D S	
	B L D S	
	B L D S	
20. Fres	days prior to your illnes, did you consume sh (not pasteurized) egg? Yes No nny yolk? Yes No	ee any of the following: 24. Raw (unpasteurized) milk or dairy product? □ Yes □ No Brand/Where bought?
	ultry (chicken, turkey, etc)? □Yes □No	25. Untreated or raw water?
22. Raw Brand/M	w sprouts (afalfa, clover)? □Yes □No Where bodght?	That completes the questionnaire, thank you ver much for your help. The information you hav provided will be a great assistance to ou investigation. Thank you again, we appreciate you
	erage containing unpasteurized/fresh juice? □Yes □No	assistance.
Brand/W	Were bought?	Interviewer: Date:
Sen	ADHS Infectious Disease E 150 North 18 th Ave, Suite 1 Phoenix, Arizona 85007-3 (602) 364-3676 (602) 364-3199 Fax	140

Exhibit III-M. Shigellosis Investigation Form Repealed

EXHIBIT III-M		
Patient Name:		County:
_	partmen	Fever
Watery stools □Yes Constipation □Yes Abdominal cramps □Yes Nausea □Yes	□No □No □No □No □No	Muscle aches
3. What date did the diarrhea start? Date	□ No	Time a.m. p.m. Adm Date # days
7. Food handler (work or volunteer)?8. Household member is a food handler?	□ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes	No Mo No No
Medical History 10. Have existing chronic medical problem(Describe	(s) or any	medical condition(s)?
Within the <u>last month</u> : 11. Antibiotics □Yes Name dosage, # of pay		
		ocid, Zantac, Pepto bismol)? □Yes □ No ate of Death://
Risk factors: In the 7 days prior to your illness, were yeexposed to any of the following: 14. Any travel? Where?		16. Attend any gatherings (wedding, reception festival, fair, convention, etc.)? ☐ Yes ☐ No When? _ / _ / _ Where?
From? _ / _ / _ to / _ /_ Airline? Flight No Foods eats 1 on: outbound flight return flight		When?_/_/ Where?
15. Contact with someone with similar sympt Yes Name & relationship? Phone #	□No	15. Change any diapers? ☐ Yes ☐ No. 16. Contact with human or primate feces? ☐ Yes ☐ No.

Patient N	lame:	County:
Food His During t	nigella Investigation Form story he 7 days prior to your illness (give the da re and what did you eat? List below. Attach	
Date	Foods & Drinks Consumed	Where? (if restaurant list location)
	Breakfast Lunch Dinner Snacks	
	B L D S	
In the 7	days prior to your illuess, did you consum	e any of the following:
19. Wha	at type of water dig/you drink?	That completes the questionnaire, thank you very much for your help. The information you have provided will be a great assistance to our
20. Raw Whe	or untreated water?	investigation. Thank you again, we appreciate your assistance.
	(unpasteurized) milk or dairy products? Yes No Where bought?	Interviewer: Date:
9 end	d or Fax to: ADHS Infectious Disease E 150 North 18 th Ave, Suite 1 Phoenix, Arizona 85007-3 (602) 364-3676 (602) 364-3199 Fax	40

Exhibit III-N. RVCT Addendum Form for TB Reporting Repealed

EXHIBIT III-N

Arizona Department of Health Services RVCT Addendum Form for TB Reporting

Pt Name	2. Name of Case Manager:
County	
Alien number for Class B and INS detainees: A	Is the county providing housing or funds for housing assistance? YES NO UNKNOWN
7. Name of tribe if Native American:	8. Name of Indian Health Service site where counted:
The following four questions pertain to persons diagnosed	d with TB while residing in a correctional facility:
Name of correctional facility:	10. Date most recently admitted to prison system:
11. Prisoner number state or federal prisoners (BOP):	12. Is inmate an INS detainee? YES NO UNKNOWN
13. Is this patient on directly-observed therapy (DOT)? YES NO UNKNOWN	14. If not on DOT, please select one of the following reasons: A. Patient refused B. Site of diseaseds extrapulmonary C. Inadequate staff to provide DOT for this pt. D. Medication given by family member E. Other
15. Is this patient diabetic?	16. Is the pat ent a student?
YES NO UNKNOWN	A. Not estudent B. Priplary (grade K – 6) C. Middle (grade 7 - 8) D. High School E. College / University F. Unknown
17. Has the patient ever received treatment for latent	8. Year of treatment for latent tuberculosis infection:
tuberculosis infection (LTBI)? A. No B. Complete C. Partial D. Unknown	
19. Name of source case (if known) and relationship to p	patient:
Is the physician who performed diagnostic TB evaluation (choose one) 20. acting as a public health physician name 21. a private medical provider	Is the physician providing current TB treatment and monitoring (choose one) 22. acting as a public health physician name 23. a private medical provider
name	name
24. Stop reason other than "completed" A. deportation B. voluntarily noved to foreign country C. other	25. Extended treatment (>1 year) rationale: A. Lost during treatment while on DOT B. Clinical indication C. Cannot tolerate first line drugs D. Physician preference E. Patient non-compliant on self-administered meds F. Other
26. Binational status due to (circle one only): A Diagnostic / clinical / treatment information excha Contacts only (this case has contacts living in Me C. Both A and B D. Binational case ONLY due to laboratory / radiolog E. Not a binational case F. Unknown	exico or this case was a contact to a Mexico case)

Revised 11/04/2003

ARTICLE 8. ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS, FIREFIGHTERS, OR EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES AND VOLUNTEERS

R9-6-801. Definitions

No change

- 1. "Agency" means any board, commission, department, office, or other administrative unit of the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.
- 2. "Agent" means a virus or bacterium that causes a disease or syndrome in a human.
- 3. "Average window period" means the typical time between exposure to an agent and the ability to detect infection with the agent in human blood.
- 4. "Chief medical officer" means the senior health care provider or that individual's designee who is also a health care provider.
- 5. "Emergency medical technician" means one of the following who is named as the victim of a subject's assault in a petition filed under A.R.S. § 13-1210 and granted by a court:
 - a. A "basic emergency medical technician," defined in A.R.S. § 36-2201;
 - b. An "emergency paramedic," defined in A.R.S. § 36-2201; or
 - e. An "intermediate emergency medical technician," defined in A.R.S. § 36-2201.
- 6.1. "Employer" means an individual in the senior leadership position with the <u>an</u> agency or entity for which the <u>officer</u>, <u>firefighter</u>, or emergency medical technician <u>a named public safety employee or volunteer</u> works or that individual's designee.
- 7. "Entity" has the same meaning as "person" in A.R.S. § 1 215.
- 8. "Facility" means an institution in which a subject is incarcerated or detained.
- 9. "Firefighter" means an individual who is a member of a state, federal, tribal, city, county, district, or private fire department and who is named as the victim of a subject's assault in a petition filed under A.R.S. § 13-1210 and granted by a court.
- 10. "Health care provider" means:
 - a. An individual licensed as a doctor of:
 - i. Allopathic medicine under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 13;
 - ii. Naturopathic medicine under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 15;
 - iii. Osteopathic medicine under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 17; or
 - iv. Homeopathic medicine under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 29;
 - b. A physician assistant, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-2501;
 - e. A registered nurse, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1601; or
 - d. A registered nurse practitioner, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1601.
- 11. "Laboratory report" means a document, produced by a laboratory that conducts a test or tests on a subject's blood, that shows the outcome of each test and includes personal identifying information about the subject.
- 12. "Medical examiner" means an individual:
 - a. Appointed as a county medical examiner by a county board of supervisors under A.R.S. § 11-591, or
 - b. Employed by a county board of supervisors under A.R.S. § 11-592 to perform the duties of a county medical examiner.
- 2. "Named public safety employee or volunteer" means the public safety employee or volunteer who is listed as the assaulted individual in a petition filed under A.R.S. § 13-1210 and granted by a court.
- 13. "Occupational health care provider" means a health care provider who provides medical services for work-related health conditions for an agency or entity for which an officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician works.
- 3. "Occupational health provider" means a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, or registered nurse, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1601, who provides medical services for work-related health conditions for an agency or entity for which a named public safety employee or volunteer works.
- 14. "Officer" means a law enforcement officer, probation officer, surveillance officer, correctional service officer, detention officer, or private prison security officer who is named as the victim of a subject's assault in a petition filed under A.R.S. § 13-1210 and granted by a court.
- 15. "Officer in charge" means the individual in the senior leadership position or that individual's designee.
- 16. "Personal notice" means informing an individual by speaking directly to the individual while physically present with the individual
- 17. "Petition" means a formal written application to a court requesting judicial action on a matter.
- 4. "Public safety employee or volunteer" means the same as in A.R.S. § 13-1210.
- 18. "Subject" means an individual:
 - a. Whom a court orders, under A.R.S. § 13-1210, to provide samples of blood for testing; or
 - b. From whom, under A.R.S. § 13-1210, a medical examiner draws samples of blood for testing.
- 19. "Telephonic notice" means informing an individual by speaking directly to the individual on the telephone, but does

- not include a message left on a recording device or with another individual.
- 20. "Test results" means information about the outcome of a laboratory analysis and does not include personal identifying information about the subject.
- 21. "Written notice" means a document that:
 - a. Describes each test result;
 - b. Identifies a subject only by court docket number; and
 - e. Is provided to an individual:
 - i. In person,
 - ii. By delivery service,
 - iii. By facsimile transmission,
 - iv. By electronic mail, or
 - v. By mail.
- 22. "Work" means to labor with or without compensation.

R9-6-802. Notice of Test Results; Subject Incarcerated or Detained

- **A.** Within 30 days after the date of receipt of a laboratory report for a test ordered by a health care provider on a subject's blood, the health care provider shall provide:
 - 1. A copy of the laboratory report to the chief medical officer of the facility in person, by delivery service, by facsimile transmission, or by mail; and
 - 2. Written notice to the occupational health care provider.
- **B.** Within 30 days after the date of receipt of a laboratory report, the chief medical officer of the facility shall provide:
 - 1. Personal notice, telephonic notice, or written notice to the subject;
 - 2. If requested by the subject, a copy of the laboratory report in person, by delivery service, by facsimile transmission, or by mail to the subject; and
 - 3. Personal notice, telephonic notice, or written notice to the officer in charge of the facility.
- Within 30 days after the date of receipt of written notice, the occupational health care provider shall provide personal notice, telephonic notice, or written notice to the officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician and the employer.
- A. Within 10 working days after the date of receipt of a laboratory report for a test ordered by a health care provider, the ordering health care provider shall:
 - 1. If the test is conducted on the blood of a court-ordered subject who is incarcerated or detained:
 - a. Provide a written copy of the laboratory report to the chief medical officer of the correctional facility in which the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained; and
 - b. Notify the occupational health provider in writing of the results of the test; and
 - 2. If the test is conducted on the blood of a court-ordered subject who is not incarcerated or detained:
 - a. Unless the court-ordered subject is deceased, notify the court-ordered subject as specified in subsection (D);
 - b. If requested by the court-ordered subject, provide a written copy of the laboratory report to the court-ordered subject; and
 - Notify the occupational health provider in writing of the results of the test.
- **B.** Within five working days after the date of receipt of a laboratory report for a court-ordered subject who is incarcerated or detained, the chief medical officer of the correctional facility in which the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained shall:
 - 1. Notify the court-ordered subject as specified in subsection (D);
 - 2. If requested by the court-ordered subject, provide a written copy of the laboratory report to the court-ordered subject; and
 - 3. Notify the officer in charge of the correctional facility as specified in subsection (E).
- C. Within five working days after an occupational health provider receives written notice of test results as required in subsection (A), the occupational health provider shall notify:
 - 1. The named public safety employee or volunteer as specified in subsection (D); and
 - 2. The employer as specified in subsection (E).
- **D.** An individual who provides notice to a subject, officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician as required under subsection (B) or (C) shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the subject, officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician to receive the following information about each agent for which the subject was tested:
- **D.** An individual who provides notice to a court-ordered subject or named public safety employee or volunteer as required under subsection (A), (B), or (C) shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the court-ordered subject or named public safety employee or volunteer to receive the following information about each agent for which the court-ordered subject was tested:
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change

Arizona Administrative Register / Secretary of State

Notices of Proposed Rulemaking

- 4. No change
- 5. No change
- 6. No change
- 7. No change
- 8. The confidential nature of the <u>court-ordered</u> subject's test results.
- E. An individual who provides notice to the employer or the officer in charge of the facility as required under subsection (B) or (C) shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the employer or the officer in charge of the facility to receive the following information about each agent for which the subject's test results indicate the presence of infection:
- E. An individual who provides notice to the officer in charge of a correctional facility, as required under subsection (B), or to an employer, as required under subsection (C), shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the officer in charge of the facility or the employer to receive the following information about each agent for which a court-ordered subject's test results indicate the presence of infection:
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
 - 5. The confidential nature of the <u>court-ordered</u> subject's test results.
- F. An individual who provides notice under this Section shall not provide a copy of the laboratory report to anyone other than the chief medical officer of the facility or the subject.
- **E.** An individual who provides notice under this Section shall not provide a copy of the laboratory report to anyone other than the court-ordered subject and, if the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained, the chief medical officer of the correctional facility in which the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained.
- **G.** An individual who provides notice under this Section shall protect the confidentiality of the <u>court-ordered</u> subject's personal identifying information and test results.
- **H.** A health care provider who orders a test on the blood of a court-ordered subject who is not incarcerated or detained may, at the time the court-ordered subject is seen by the ordering health care provider, present the court-ordered subject with a telephone number and instruct the court-ordered subject to contact the ordering health care provider after a stated period of time for notification of the test results.
- <u>I.</u> A health care provider who orders a test has not satisfied the obligation of the health care provider to notify under subsection (A) if:
 - The health care provider provides a telephone number and instructions, as allowed by subsection (H), for a courtordered subject to contact the ordering health care provider and receive the information specified in subsection (D);
 and
 - 2. The court-ordered subject does not contact the ordering health care provider.
- **H.J.** A health care provider who orders a test on a <u>court-ordered</u> subject's blood shall comply with all applicable reporting requirements contained in this Chapter.

R9-6-803. Notice of Test Results; Subject Not Incarcerated or Detained Repealed

- A. Within 30 days after the date of receipt of a laboratory report for a test ordered by a health care provider on a subject's blood, the health care provider shall provide:
 - 1. Unless the subject is deceased, personal notice, telephonic notice, or written notice to the subject;
 - 2. If requested by the subject, a copy of the laboratory report in person, by delivery service, by facsimile transmission, or by mail to the subject; and
 - 3. Written notice to the occupational health care provider.
- **B.** Within 30 days after the date of receipt of written notice, the occupational health care provider shall provide personal notice, telephonic notice, or written notice to the officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician and the employer.
- C. An individual who provides notice to a subject, officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician as required under subsection (A) or (B) shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the subject, officer, firefighter, or emergency medical technician to receive the following information about each agent for which the subject was tested:
 - 1. A description of the disease or syndrome eaused by the agent, including its symptoms;
 - 2. A description of how the agent is transmitted to others;
 - The average window period for the agent;
 - 4. An explanation that a negative test result does not rule out infection and that retesting for the agent after the average window period has passed is necessary to rule out infection;
 - 5. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the agent to others and that it is necessary to continue the measures until a negative test result is obtained after the average window period has passed or until an infection, if detected, is eliminated:
 - 6. That it is necessary to notify others of the possibility of exposure to the agent by the individual receiving notice;
 - 7. The availability of assistance from local health agencies or other resources; and

- 8. The confidential nature of the subject's test results.
- **D.** An individual who provides notice to the employer as required under subsection (B) shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the employer to receive the following information about each agent for which the subject's test results indicate the presence of infection:
 - 1. A description of the disease or syndrome caused by the agent, including its symptoms;
 - 2. A description of how the agent is transmitted to others;
 - 3. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the agent to others;
 - 4. The availability of assistance from local health agencies or other resources; and
 - 5. The confidential nature of the subject's test results.
- E. An individual who provides notice under this Section shall not provide a copy of the laboratory report to anyone other than the subject.
- F. An individual who provides notice under this Section shall protect the confidentiality of the subject's personal identifying information and test results.
- A health care provider who orders a test on a subject's blood may, at the time the subject is seen by the health care provider, present the subject with a telephone number and instruct the subject to contact the health care provider after a stated period of time for telephonic notice of the test results. Providing a telephone number and instructions as allowed by this subsection does not satisfy the health care provider's obligation to notify under subsection (A) if the subject does not contact the health care provider and receive telephonic notice.
- **H.** A health care provider who orders a test on a subject's blood shall comply with all applicable reporting requirements contained in this Chapter.

ARTICLE 9. RECODIFIED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EXPOSURES

R9-6-901. Recodified Definitions

In this Article, unless otherwise specified:

- 1. "Employer" means an individual in the senior leadership position with the agency or entity for which a health professional works or that individual's designee.
- 2. "Health professional" means the same as in A.R.S. § 32-3201.
- 3. "Occupational health provider" means a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, or registered nurse, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1601, who provides medical services for work-related health conditions for an agency or entity for which a health professional works.
- 4. "Petitioner" means a health professional who petitions a court, under A.R.S. § 32-3207, to order testing of an individual.

R9-6-902. Recodified Notice of Test Results

- <u>A.</u> Within 10 working days after the date of receipt of a laboratory report for a test ordered by a health care provider, the ordering health care provider shall:
 - 1. If the test is conducted on the blood of a court-ordered subject who is incarcerated or detained:
 - a. Provide a written copy of the laboratory report to the chief medical officer of the correctional facility in which the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained; and
 - Notify the petitioner's occupational health provider in writing of the results of the test; and
 - 2. If the test is conducted on the blood of a court-ordered subject who is not incarcerated or detained:
 - a. Unless the court-ordered subject is deceased, notify the court-ordered subject as specified in subsection (D);
 - If requested by the court-ordered subject, provide a written copy of the laboratory report to the court-ordered subject; and
 - c. Notify the petitioner's occupational health provider in writing of the results of the test.
- B. Within five working days after the date of receipt of a laboratory report for a court-ordered subject who is incarcerated or detained, the chief medical officer of the correctional facility in which the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained shall:
 - 1. Notify the court-ordered subject as specified in subsection (D):
 - 2. If requested by the court-ordered subject, provide a written copy of the laboratory report to the court-ordered subject; and
 - 3. Notify the officer in charge of the correctional facility as specified in subsection (E).
- C. Within five working days after the petitioner's occupational health provider receives written notice of test results as required in subsection (A), the petitioner's occupational health provider shall notify the petitioner, as specified in subsection (D), and the petitioner's employer, as specified in subsection (E).
- **D.** An individual who provides notice to a court-ordered subject or petitioner as required under subsection (A), (B) or (C) shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the court-ordered subject or petitioner to receive the following information about each agent for which the court-ordered subject was tested:
 - 1. A description of the disease or syndrome caused by the agent, including its symptoms;

- 2. A description of how the agent is transmitted to others;
- 3. The average window period for the agent;
- 4. An explanation that a negative test result does not rule out infection and that retesting for the agent after the average window period has passed is necessary to rule out infection;
- 5. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the agent to others and that it is necessary to continue the measures until a negative test result is obtained after the average window period has passed or until an infection, if detected, is eliminated;
- 6. That it is necessary to notify others that they may be or may have been exposed to the agent by the individual receiving notice;
- 7. The availability of assistance from local health agencies or other resources; and
- 8. The confidential nature of the court-ordered subject's test results.
- E. An individual who provides notice to the officer in charge of a correctional facility, as required under subsection (B), or to the petitioner's employer, as required under subsection (C), shall describe the test results and provide or arrange for the officer in charge of the facility or the employer to receive the following information about each agent for which a court-ordered subject's test results indicate the presence of infection:
 - 1. A description of the disease or syndrome caused by the agent, including its symptoms;
 - 2. A description of how the agent is transmitted to others;
 - 3. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the agent to others;
 - 4. The availability of assistance from local health agencies or other resources; and
 - 5. The confidential nature of the court-ordered subject's test results.
- F. An individual who provides notice under this Section shall not provide a copy of the laboratory report to anyone other than the court-ordered subject and, if the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained, the chief medical officer of the correctional facility in which the court-ordered subject is incarcerated or detained.
- **G.** An individual who provides notice under this Section shall protect the confidentiality of the court-ordered subject's personal identifying information and test results.
- **H.** A health care provider who orders a test on the blood of a court-ordered subject who is not incarcerated or detained may, at the time the court-ordered subject is seen by the ordering health care provider, present the court-ordered subject with a telephone number and instruct the court-ordered subject to contact the ordering health care provider after a stated period of time for notification of the test results.
- <u>A health care provider who orders a test has not satisfied the obligation of the health care provider to notify under subsection (A) if:</u>
 - 1. The health care provider provides a telephone number and instructions, as allowed by subsection (H), for a court-ordered subject to contact the ordering health care provider and receive the information specified in subsection (D); and
 - 2. The court-ordered subject does not contact the ordering health care provider.
- J. A health care provider who orders a test on a court-ordered subject's blood shall comply with all applicable reporting requirements contained in this Chapter.

ARTICLE 10. HIV-RELATED TESTING AND NOTIFICATION

R9-6-1001. Definitions

No change

- 1. "Health professional" has the same meaning as "health care provider" in A.R.S. § 36-661.
- 2. "Hospital" means a health care institution licensed by the Department as a general hospital, a rural general hospital, or a special hospital under 9 A.A.C. 10.
- 1. "Governing board" means a group of individuals, elected as specified in A.R.S. Title 15, Chapter 4, Article 2, to carry out the duties and functions specified in A.R.S. Title 15, Chapter 3, Article 3.
- 3.2. No change
- 3. "Physician" means an individual licensed as a doctor of:
 - a. Allopathic medicine under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 13;
 - b. Osteopathic medicine under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 17; or
 - c. Homeopathic medicine under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 29.
- 4. "School district" means the same as in A.R.S. § 15-101.
- 5. "Superintendent of a school district" means an individual appointed by the governing board of a school district to oversee the operation of schools within the school district.
- 6. "Works" means materials, such as cotton balls or a spoon, required when preparing or using a drug that requires injection.

R9-6-1002. Local Health Agency Requirements

For each HIV-infected individual or suspect case, a local health agency shall comply with the requirements in R9-6-341.

R9-6-1002.R9-6-1003. Consent for HIV-related Testing

- A. An individual ordering an HIV-related test shall obtain consent for the test, unless the test has been ordered by a court under A.R.S. § 8 341, or 13 1210, 13 1415 or falls under A.R.S. § 36 663(D).
 - 1. If the test is ordered in a hospital, the individual ordering the test shall obtain written informed consent as specified in subsection (B).
 - 2. If the test is ordered outside a hospital by a physician, a registered nurse practitioner, or a physician's assistant, the individual ordering the test shall obtain either written informed consent as specified in subsection (B) or oral informed consent.
 - 3. If the test is ordered outside a hospital by a health professional licensed under A.R.S. Title 32, but not listed in subsection (A)(2), who is authorized to provide HIV-related tests within the health professional's scope of practice, the individual ordering the test shall obtain written informed consent as specified in subsection (B).
 - 4. If the HIV related test is performed anonymously, the individual ordering the test shall obtain oral consent and shall not make a record containing personal identifying information about the subject.
- **B.** An individual obtaining written, informed consent for an HIV-related test shall use the form shown in Exhibit A (English) or Exhibit B (Spanish).
 - 1. Except as described in subsection (A)(4), an individual using the consent form may add the following information in the Identifying Information section of the form:
 - a. The subject's name and identifying number,
 - b. Facility identifying information,
 - e. Facility processing codes,
 - d. The subject's race and ethnicity,
 - e. The subject's address, and
 - f. The subject's date of birth and sex.
 - 2. This form may be reproduced to accommodate a multiple copy or carbonless form.
- An individual ordering an HIV-related test shall:
 - 1. Obtain written informed consent for the HIV-related test as specified in subsection (B):
 - a. If the HIV-related test is ordered in a hospital, or
 - b. If the HIV-related test is ordered by a health care provider not listed in subsection (A)(2)(b);
 - Obtain either written informed consent as specified in subsection (B) or oral informed consent if the HIV-related test is:
 - a. Not ordered in a hospital; and
 - b. Ordered by a physician, registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant;
 - 3. Obtain oral consent and make a record that contains only the information about the subject authorized in A.R.S. § 36-663(A) if the HIV-related test is performed through anonymous HIV-related testing as specified in R9-6-1004; and
 - 4. Not request consent from the subject if the HIV-related test:
 - a. Was ordered by a court under A.R.S. §§ 8-341, 13-1210, 13-1415, or 32-3207; or
 - b. Falls under A.R.S. § 36-663(D).
- **B.** When an individual obtains written informed consent from a subject for an HIV-related test, the individual shall:
 - 1. If the HIV-related test is performed as part of an application for insurance, use the form prescribed by A.R.S. § 20-448.01; and
 - 2. If the HIV-related test is performed for any other purpose:
 - a. Use the form shown in Exhibit A or an equivalent of the form translated into a language understood by the subject.
 - b. Complete the information on the form specified in subsection (B)(2)(a), and
 - c. Obtain the dated signature of the subject.

Exhibit A. CONSENT FOR HIV-RELATED TESTING HIV-related Test Information and Consent Form

EXHIBIT A. CONSENT FOR HIV-RELATED TESTING

Consent for HIV-related Testing Information on HIV

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). HIV is spread through the exchange of blood (including transfusion) or sexual fluids (semen and vaginal secretions) and sometimes through breast milk. HIV can be transmitted from mother to baby during pregnancy or childbirth.

HIV-related Testing

There are several laboratory tests for HIV. The most common is the antibody test, which is a blood test that detects antibodies produced by the body in response to infection with HIV.

A positive antibody test consists of a repeatedly reactive (the same specimen testing positive twice) enzyme immunoassay (EIA) and a reactive Western blot or other confirmatory test. A positive antibody test means that an individual is infected with HIV; however, this does not always mean that the individual has AIDS. Research indicates that early and regular medical care is important to the health of an individual with HIV. Certain treatments are now available to treat HIV-associated illnesses.

A negative antibody test indicates that no detectable antibodies are present in the blood. An individual may not have antibodies because the individual is not infected with HIV or because detectable antibodies have not yet been made in response to infection. The production of these antibodies could take 3 months or longer. Therefore, in certain cases, an individual may be infected with HIV and yet test negative. Individuals with a history of HIV risk behaviors within the past 3 to 6 months should consider retesting. Like any test, HIV-related testing is not accurate 100% of the time and may occasionally produce both false positive and false negative results.

Means to Reduce Risk for Contracting or Spreading HIV

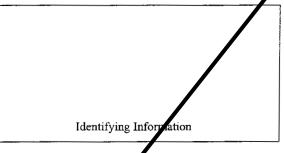
Risk of contracting or spreading HIV can be reduced by avoiding or decreasing contact with blood and sexual fluids (semen and vaginal secretions). Some methods of decreasing the risk of contracting or spreading HIV include abstaining from sexual intercourse, using methods that limit exposure to body fluids during intercourse (tach as the proper use of condoms), not engaging in injecting drug use, not sharing needles, or using bleach and water to clean needles and syringes. The use of certain medications by an HIV-infected woman during pregnancy may reduce the chances of HIV transmission from mother to child.

Disclosure of Test Results

I understand that if the HIV test results are positive, the physician or facility representative conducting the test will make reasonable efforts to notify me of the results at the address or phone number I have provided, and will provide or arrange for counseling as required by Arizona state laws and regulations regarding (1) HIV, (2) AIDS, and (3) appropriate precautions to reduce the likelihood of transmission of the virus to others I agree to assume all risks that may result if I cannot be contacted.

I understand that Arizona lawand regulations require that if my test results are positive, they will be submitted to local and state health departments. Information received by these health departments may only be released: (1) if nere is written authorization from the individual being tested, (2) for statistical purposes without individual identifying information, or (3) as otherwise required or allowed by law.

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I also understand that the physician or facility may report to the Arizona Department of Health Services identifiable 3rd parties such as a spouse or sex partner why may be at risk of contracting the virus if I do not release this information. Finally, I understand that the test results may be placed in a medical record kept by the facility or person administering the test and that persons involved in providing or paying for my health care may have access to that information.

Additional Sources of Information on HIV

Additional information regarding testing for HIV is available through your county health department and, in the Phoenix metropolitan area, (602) 234-2752, the Tucson metropolitan area, (520) 791-7676, or outside the Phoenix area, 1-800-334-1540. National Hotline: English, 1-800-342-2437; Spanish, 1-800-344-7432; TTY/TDD, 1-800-243-7012

Coasent

I have been given the opportunity to ask questions regarding this information and have had my questions answered to my satisfaction. I understand that this test can be performed anonymously at a public health agency. I also understand that I may withdraw my consent at any time before a blood sample is taken in order to conduct a test, and that I may be asked to put my decision to withdraw my consent in writing if I have signed this consent. I also understand that this is a voluntary test and that I have a right to refuse to be tested. My signature below indicates that I have received and understand the information I have been given and voluntarily consent to and request HIV-related testing.

Patient/Subject Name (Printed)	
Patient/Subject or Legal Representative Sign	ature
Date	

NOTICE

The Arizona Department of Health Services does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the administration of its programs and services as prescribed by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. If you need this publication in an alternative format, please contact the ADHS Office of HIV/STD Services at (602) 230-5819 or 1-800-367-8939 (state TDD/TTY Relay).

HIV-RELATED TEST INFORMATION AND CONSENT FORM Information on HIV

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). HIV is spread through the exchange of blood (including transfusion) or sexual fluids (semen and vaginal secretions) and through breast milk. HIV can be transmitted from mother to baby during pregnancy or childbirth.

The immune system is the body's defense system, which fights off infection and other diseases. HIV attacks and destroys the disease-fighting cells of the immune system, leaving the body with a weakened defense against infections and cancer. If you have HIV in your body and do not receive treatment, HIV will damage your immune system and HIV infection can progress to AIDS.

HIV-Related Testing

The purpose of the test you are requesting is to see if you are infected with HIV. The test may look for the HIV virus, parts of the HIV virus, or your body's reaction to the HIV virus.

The test being offered to you is a

(enter information about the type of HIV-test being offered to the subject)

Meaning of a Positive Result

If you are given a screening test for HIV, you may receive a preliminary positive result, and will need an additional test to confirm whether you are infected with HIV. A positive test result on the confirmatory test means that you are infected with HIV, but not that you have AIDS.

Meaning of a Negative Result

A negative test result indicates that HIV, parts of the HIV virus, or your body's reaction to the HIV virus were not found in your body at the time of the test. In some cases, you may be infected with HIV and yet still test negative. You can have a negative test result either because you are not infected with HIV or because not enough time has passed since you were infected for the signs of an HIV infection to be found in your body. If you have had unprotected sex, used drugs that require an injection, or shared needles, syringes, or works within the past 1 to 3 months and your test result is negative, you should consider getting retested at a later time.

Test Accuracy

HIV-related testing occasionally produces both false positive and false negative results.

Treatment for HIV

If you test positive for HIV, early and regular medical care is important to your health. Medications are now available to help keep you healthy. Treatment can help you at all stages of HIV disease, but cannot cure your HIV infection. HIV treatment is most effective when tailored to your individual needs.

Ways to Reduce Risk for Contracting or Spreading HIV

Risk of infection or transmission of HIV can be reduced by avoiding or decreasing contact with blood and sexual fluids (semen and vaginal secretions). Some methods to decrease your risk of infection or transmission of HIV include not having sex, limiting contact with body fluids during sex (such as by properly using condoms), not using drugs that require an injection, and not sharing needles, syringes, or works. If you are pregnant, certain medicines can reduce your chances of transmitting HIV to your unborn child.

Subject Information

Subject ID Number:

Address:

Phone:

Race/ethnicity:

Date of birth:

Gender:

Notification and Disclosure of a Test Result

If you test positive for HIV, we will try to notify you of the result using the information you provide on this form. State law requires that a positive test result be reported to a public health agency and allows the Arizona Department of Health Services to contact and notify someone who is at risk of contracting HIV from you. Your test result may also be released to persons involved in providing or paying for your health care.

Otherwise, unless you consent to its release, information on your test result may only be released as permitted under state or federal law.

Additional Sources of Information on HIV

Additional information regarding HIV-related testing is available through the local health department and the National AIDS Hotline. English: 1-800-342-AIDS (2437)

Spanish: 1-800-344-7432

TTY/TDD: 1-800-243-7012

Consent

My checkmarks and signature below indicate that:

- I have been given the opportunity to ask questions regarding the information on this form, have had my questions answered to my satisfaction, and understand this information;
- I understand that HIV-related testing can be performed anonymously through a public health agency;
- I understand that I may withdraw my consent in writing at any time before a specimen is taken to conduct a test;
- I understand that this is a voluntary test and that I have a right to refuse to be tested;
- ☐ Iunderstand that if I do not provide correct and current information on this form about how I can be contacted, I may not receive my test results because someone will be unable to notify me; and
- ☐ I voluntarily consent to and request HIV-related testing.

Subject Name (Printed)	
Subject or Legal Representative Signature	
<u>Date</u>	
Witness	

Facility Name

Exhibit B. Consentimiento para la Prueba de VIH Repealed EXHIBIT B. CONSENTIMIENTO PARA LA PRUEBA DE VIH

Consentimiento Para la Prueba de VIH Información sobre el VIH

El virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH) es el virus que causa el Sindrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida (SIDA). VIH se transmite a través del contacto con sangre (incluyendo la transfusión) o fluídos sexuales (semen y secreciones vaginales) y en algunas ocaciones a través de la leche materna. VIH puede ser transmitido de la madre al bebé durante el embarazo o al momento del parto.

La prueba del VIH

Existen pruebas de laboratorio para saber si una persona está infectada con el VIH. La más común es la prueba de anticuerpos. Esta es un exámen de sangre que detecta los anticuerpos producidos por el cuerpo al reaccionar contra la infección por VIH.

Un examen de anticuerpos positivo consiste de una prueba por inmunoanálisis enzimático (EIA) (realizada dos veces en cada espécimen) y una prueba reactiva por Western Blot u otras pruebas confirmatorias. El resultado positivo a la prueba de anticuerpos quiere decir que el individuo está infectado con el VIH; sin embargo, esto no siempre quiere decir que el individuo tenga el SIDA. Investigaciones médicas señalan que atención médica temprana y contínua es importante para la salud de una persona con el VIH. Hoy en día se dispone de tratamientos para retardar las enfermedades asociadas con el SIDA.

Un exámen de anticuerpos negativo indica que no se han detectado anticuerpos en la sangre. Un individuo puede no tener anticuerpos por que el individuo no está infectado(a) o porque aún no se han producido suficientes anticuerpos contra la infección. Estos anticuerpos pueden tardar tres meses o más para ser producidos. De tal manera, en ciertos casos, un individuo puede estar infectado con el VIH y su prueba resultar negativa. Los individuos que han tenido comportamiento de alto riesgo en los últimos tres a seis meses deberían pensar en repetir la prueba.

Como cualquier prueba, la prueba del VIH no es 100% segura y en alguna ocasión puede producir resultados falsos ya sea positivos o negativos.

Maneras de reducir el riesgo de infección o transmisión de VIH El riesgo de contraer o transmitir el VIH se puede reducir al evitar contacto con la sangre y fluídos sexuales (semen y secreciónes vaginales). Algunos métodos para disminuir el riesgo de infección o transmisión del VIH incluyen: abstinecia sexual, usar métodos que limitan el contacto de fluídos corporales durante la relaciones sexuales (como el uso correcto de condones), no usar droras intravenosas, no compartir agujas, y usar "cloro" (blanqueador) y agua para limpiar las jeringas y las agujas. En mujeres infectadas on VIH, el uso de ciertos medicamentos durante el embarazo, puedo reducir el riesgo del transmissión del VIH de madre a hijo.

El resultado de la prueba

Entiendo que si el resultado de la praeba del VIH es positivo, el doctor o el representante de la institución que hizo el exámen va a hacer esfuerzos suficientes para notificarme del resultado a la dirección (domicilio) o al teléfono que ne proporcionado y que me dará on los requisitos de la ley estatal de información, cumpliendo g Arizona, sobre (1) el VII , (2) el SIDA, y (3) las precauciones la posibilidad de transmisión del virus a otras necesarias para reduci uerdo en asumir todos los riesgos que resultarán personas. Estoy de a de no poder conta farme.

Entiendo que la ley estatal de Arizona exige que si el resultado de mi prueba es poshivo, éste se reportará a los departamentos de salud local y estatal. La información que estos departamentos reciben solamente puede se revelada a otras personas: (1) si hay una autorización por escrito de la persona que se ha hecho la prueba, (2) por razones de estudios estadísticos sin revelar la identidad del individuo, o (3) por

Identifying Information/Dato de Identidad

cualquier otra razón que la ley perpata

la institución puede reportar al También entiendo que el doctor Departamento de Salud del Est do de Arizona, la identidad de sposos(as) o los compañeros(as) terceras personas como: los sexuales que pueden estar n riesgo de contracr con el virus si decido n. Por último, entiendo que el resultado de no darles esta informaci la prueba puede guard rse con el resto de mi información médica en rsona que hizo el examen; y que las personas la agencia o por la p veer o pagar por el cuidado de mi salud pueden encargadas de pro tener acceso a ta información.

Otras fuentes de información sobre el VIH

Información adicional sobre el examen del VIH está disponible a través del departamento de salud de su condado. En el área metropolitana de Phoenix llame al (602) 234-2752, en el área metropolitana de Tucson (520) 791-7676, y en el resto de Arizona 1-800-334-1540. Líneas telefónicas a nivel nacional son: en inglés 1-600-342-2437; en español 1-800-344-7432. (TTY/TDD) Transmisión de voz 1-800-243-7012.

Consentimiento

Se me ha dado la oportunidad de hacer preguntas respecto a esta información y me han sido contestadas satisfactoriamente. Entiendo que este exámen se puede hacer de forma anónima en una agencia de salud pública. También entiendo que puedo retirar mi consentimiento en cualquier momento antes de que me saquen la sangre para hacer la prueba y que me pueden pedir que ponga por escrito mi decisión de retirar mi consentimiento si ya habiá firmado este permiso. Entiendo también que este exámen es voluntario y que tengo el derecho a negarme a que se me haga la prueba.

Mi firma indica que he recibido y he entendido la información que se me ha proporcionado y que voluntariamente autorizo y solicito la prueba del VIH.

Nombre del paciente (letra imprenta) Firma del paciente o de su representante legal		
Testigo	AVISO	

El Departamento de Salud del Estado de Arizona no discrimina basado en los impedimentos de las personas en la administración de los progamas y sevicios ordenado por la ley de 1990: Americanos con Impedimentos, Título II y la Sección 504 de la ley de Rehabilitación de 1973. Si usted necesita esta publicación por otros medios de comunicación, favor ponerse en cantacto con el Departamento de Salud del Estado de Arizona, Oficina de Servicios de VIH/ETS al 1-800-842-4681 (transmisión de voz estatal) or 1-800-367-8939 (transmisión TDD/TYY estatal).

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R9-6-1003.R9-6-1004. Court-ordered HIV-related Testing

- A. An individual who tests a specimen of blood or another body fluid to detect HIV antibody under court order issued under A.R.S. §§ 8-341 or 13-1415 shall use a test licensed by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in HIV screening. If a specimen is reactive two or more times according to the test manufacturer's recommendations, the individual shall retest the specimen using a licensed supplemental or confirmatory assay or as recommended by the original test manufacturer's package insert.
- A. A health care provider who receives the results of a test, ordered by the health care provider to detect HIV infection and performed as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. § 13-1210, shall comply with the requirements in A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 6, Article 8.
- **B.** A health care provider who receives the results of a test, ordered by the health care provider to detect HIV infection and performed as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. § 32-3207, shall comply with the requirements in A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 6, Article 9.
- C. When a court orders a test under A.R.S. §§ 8-341 or 13-1415 to detect HIV infection, the prosecuting attorney who petitioned the court for the order shall provide to the Department:
 - 1. A copy of the court order, including an identifying number associated with the court order;
 - 2. The name and address of the victim; and
 - 3. The name and telephone number of the prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's designee.
- <u>D.</u> A person who tests a specimen of blood or another body fluid from a subject to detect HIV infection as authorized by a court order issued under A.R.S. §§ 8-341 or 13-1415 shall:
 - 1. Use a screening test; and
 - 2. If the test results from a screening test on the specimen indicate a positive result, retest the specimen using a confirmatory test.
- **B.E.** The individual A person who performs a test described in subsection (D) shall report each test result the test results for each subject directly to the Department to the submitting entity within five working days after obtaining the test results.
- E. A submitting entity that receives the results of a test to detect HIV infection that was performed for a subject as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. §§ 8-341 or 13-1415 shall:
 - 1. Notify the Department within five working days after receiving the results of the test to detect HIV infection;
 - 2. Provide to the Department:
 - a. A written copy of the court order,
 - b. A written copy of the results of the test to detect HIV infection, and
 - c. The name and telephone number of the submitting entity or submitting entity's designee; and
 - 3. Either:
 - a. Comply with the requirements in:
 - i. R9-6-802(A)(2)(a) and (b), R9-6-802(D), and R9-6-802(F) through (J) for a subject who is not incarcerated or detained; and
 - ii. R9-6-802(B), R9-6-802(D) through (G), and R9-6-802(J) for a subject who is incarcerated or detained; or
 - b. Provide to the Department or the local health agency in whose designated service area the subject is living:
 - . The name and address of the subject;
 - ii. A written copy of the results of the test to detect HIV infection, if not provided as specified in subsection (F)(2)(b); and
 - iii. Notice that the submitting entity did not provide notification as specified in subsection (F)(3)(a).
- **G.** If the Department or a local health agency is notified by a submitting entity as specified in subsection (F)(3)(b), the Department or local health agency shall comply with the requirements in:
 - 1. R9-6-802(A)(2)(a) and (b), R9-6-802(D), and R9-6-802(F) through (J) for a subject who is not incarcerated or detained; and
 - 2. R9-6-802(B), R9-6-802(D) through (G), and R9-6-802(J) for a subject who is incarcerated or detained.
- <u>H.</u> When the Department receives a written copy of the results of a test to detect HIV infection that was performed for a subject as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. §§ 8-341 or 13-1415, the Department shall:
 - 1. Provide to the victim:
 - a. A description of the results of the test to detect HIV-infection;
 - b. The information specified in R9-6-802(D); and
 - c. If requested by the victim, a written copy of the test results; or
 - 2. Provide to the local health agency in whose designated service area the victim is living:
 - a. The name and address of the victim,
 - b. A written copy of the results of the test to detect HIV infection, and
 - c. Notice that the Department did not provide notification as specified in subsection (H)(1).
- I. If a local health agency is notified by the Department as specified in subsection (H)(2), the local health agency shall:
 - 1. Provide to the victim:
 - a. A description of the results of the test to detect HIV infection;

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- b. The information specified in R9-6-802(D); and
- c. If requested by the victim, a written copy of the test results; or
- 2. If the local health agency is unable to locate the victim, notify the Department that the local health agency did not inform the victim of the results of the test to detect HIV infection.

R9-6-1005. Anonymous HIV Testing

- A. A local health agency and the Department shall offer anonymous HIV testing to individuals.
- **B.** If an individual requests anonymous HIV testing, the Department or a local health agency shall:
 - 1. Provide to the individual requesting anonymous HIV testing health education about HIV, the meaning of HIV test results, and the risk factors for becoming infected with HIV or transmitting HIV to other individuals;
 - 2. Record in a format specified by the Department information about the individual's risk factors for becoming infected with or transmitting HIV and submit the information to the Department;
 - 3. Collect a specimen of blood from the individual;
 - 4. Record the following information on a form provided by the Department:
 - a. The individual's date of birth,
 - b. The individual's race and ethnicity,
 - c. The individual's gender,
 - d. The date and time the blood specimen was collected, and
 - e. The name, address, and telephone number of the person collecting the blood specimen; and
 - 5. Before the individual leaves the building occupied by the Department or local health agency:
 - a. Test the individual's specimen of blood using a screening test for HIV;
 - <u>b.</u> <u>Provide the results of the screening test to the individual;</u>
 - c. Record the test results on the form specified in subsection (B)(4); and
 - d. If the test results from the screening test on the specimen of blood indicate that the individual may be HIV-infected, submit the specimen of blood to the Arizona State Laboratory for confirmatory testing by:
 - i. Assigning to the blood specimen an identification number corresponding to the pre-printed number on the form specified in subsection (B)(4):
 - ii. Giving the individual requesting anonymous HIV testing the identification number assigned to the blood specimen and information about how to obtain the results of the confirmatory test; and
 - iii. Sending the blood specimen and the form specified in subsection (B)(4) to the Arizona State Laboratory for confirmatory testing.

R9-6-1006. Notification

- A. The Department or the Department's designee shall confidentially notify an individual reported to be at risk for HIV infection, as required under A.R.S. § 36-664(J), if all of the following conditions are met:
 - 1. The Department receives the report of risk for HIV infection in a document that includes the following:
 - a. The name and address of the individual reported to be at risk for HIV infection or enough other identifying information about the individual to enable the individual to be recognized and located.
 - b. The name and address of the HIV-infected individual placing the individual named under subsection (A)(1)(a) at risk for HIV infection,
 - c. The name and address of the individual making the report, and
 - d. The type of exposure placing the individual named under subsection (A)(1)(a) at risk for HIV infection;
 - 2. The individual making the report is in possession of confidential HIV-related information; and
 - 3. The Department determines that the information provided in the report is accurate and contains sufficient detail to:
 - a. <u>Indicate that the exposure described as required in subsection (A)(1)(d) constitutes a significant exposure for the individual reported to be at risk for HIV infection, and</u>
 - b. Enable the individual reported to be at risk for HIV infection to be recognized and located.
- **B.** As authorized under A.R.S. § 36-136(L), the Department shall notify the superintendent of a school district in a confidential document that a pupil of the school district tested positive for HIV if the Department determines that:
 - 1. The pupil places others in the school setting at risk for HIV infection; and
 - 2. The school district has an HIV policy that includes the following provisions:
 - a. That a school shall not exclude a pupil who tested positive for HIV from attending school or school functions or from participating in school activities solely due to HIV infection;
 - b. That school district personnel who are informed that a pupil tested positive for HIV shall keep the information confidential; and
 - c. That the school district shall provide HIV-education programs to pupils, parents or guardians of pupils, and school district personnel through age-appropriate curricula, workshops, or in-service training sessions.

ARTICLE 11. STD-RELATED TESTING AND NOTIFICATION

R9-6-1101. Definitions

In this Article, unless otherwise specified:

- 1. "Primary syphilis" means the initial stage of syphilis infection characterized by the appearance of one or more open sores in the genital area, anus, or mouth of an infected individual.
- 2. "Secondary syphilis" means the stage of syphilis infection occurring after primary syphilis and characterized by a rash that does not itch, fever, swollen lymph glands, and fatigue in an infected individual.
- 3. "Sexually transmitted diseases" means the same as in A.R.S. § 13-1415.
- 4. "STD" means a sexually transmitted disease or other disease that may be transmitted through sexual contact.

R9-6-1102. Health Care Provider Requirements

When a laboratory report for a test ordered by a health care provider for a subject indicates that the subject is infected with an STD, the ordering health care provider or the ordering health care provider's designee shall:

- 1. Describe the test results to the subject;
- 2. Provide or arrange for the subject to receive the following information about the STD for which the subject was tested:
 - a. A description of the disease or syndrome caused by the STD, including its symptoms;
 - b. Treatment options for the STD and where treatment may be obtained;
 - c. A description of how the STD is transmitted to others;
 - <u>d.</u> A description of measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the STD to others and that it is necessary to continue the measures until the infection is eliminated;
 - e. That it is necessary for the subject to notify individuals who may have been infected by the subject that the individuals need to be tested for the STD;
 - f. The availability of assistance from local health agencies or other resources; and
 - g. The confidential nature of the subject's test results;
- Report the information required in R9-6-202 to a local health agency; and
- 4. If the subject is pregnant and is a syphilis case, inform the subject of the requirement in R9-6-375 that the subject obtain serologic testing for syphilis three months, six months, and one year after initiating treatment for syphilis.

R9-6-1103. Local Health Agency Requirements

- **A.** For each STD case, a local health agency shall:
 - 1. Comply with the requirements in:
 - a. R9-6-313(A)(1) and (2) for each chancroid case reported to the local health agency, and
 - p. R9-6-375(A)(2)(a) through (c) for each syphilis case reported to the local health agency;
 - 2. Offer or arrange for treatment for each STD case that seeks treatment from the local health agency for symptoms of:
 - a. Chancroid,
 - b. Chlamydia infection,
 - c. Gonorrhea, or
 - d. Syphilis;
 - 3. Provide information about the following to each STD case that seeks treatment from the local health agency:
 - a. A description of the disease or syndrome caused by the applicable STD, including its symptoms;
 - b. Treatment options for the applicable STD;
 - c. A description of measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the STD to others and that it is necessary to continue the measures until the infection is eliminated; and
 - d. The confidential nature of the STD case's test results; and
 - 4. Inform the STD case that:
 - a. A chlamydia or gonorrhea case must notify each individual, with whom the chlamydia or gonorrhea case has had sexual contact within 60 days preceding the onset of chlamydia or gonorrhea symptoms up to the date the chlamydia or gonorrhea case began treatment for chlamydia or gonorrhea infection, of the need for the individual to be tested for chlamydia or gonorrhea; and
 - b. The Department or local health agency will notify, as specified in subsection (B), each contact named by a chancroid or syphilis case.
- **B.** For each contact named by a chancroid or syphilis case, the Department or a local health agency shall:
 - 1. Notify the contact named by a chancroid or syphilis case of the contact's exposure to chancroid or syphilis and of the need for the contact to be tested for:
 - a. Chancroid, if the chancroid case has had sexual contact with the contact within 10 days preceding the onset of chancroid symptoms up to the date the chancroid case began treatment for chancroid infection; or
 - b. Syphilis, if the syphilis case has had sexual contact with the contact within:
 - i. 90 days preceding the onset of symptoms of primary syphilis up to the date the syphilis case began treatment

- for primary syphilis infection;
- ii. Six months preceding the onset of symptoms of secondary syphilis up to the date the syphilis case began treatment for secondary syphilis infection; or
- iii. 12 months preceding the date the syphilis case was diagnosed with syphilis if the syphilis case cannot identify when symptoms of primary or secondary syphilis began;
- 2. Offer or arrange for each contact named by a chancroid or syphilis case to receive testing and, if appropriate, treatment for chancroid or syphilis; and
- 3. Provide information to each contact named by a chancroid or syphilis case about:
 - a. The characteristics of the applicable STD,
 - b. The syndrome caused by the applicable STD,
 - c. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the applicable STD, and
 - d. The confidential nature of the contact's test results.
- C. For each contact of a chlamydia or gonorrhea case who seeks treatment from a local health agency for symptoms of chlamydia or gonorrhea, the local health agency shall:
 - 1. Offer or arrange for treatment for chlamydia or gonorrhea;
 - 2. Provide information to each contact of a chlamydia or gonorrhea case about:
 - a. The characteristics of the applicable STD,
 - b. The syndrome caused by the applicable STD,
 - c. Measures to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the applicable STD, and
 - d. The confidential nature of the contact's test results.

R9-6-1104. Court-ordered STD-related Testing

- A. A health care provider who receives the results of a test, ordered by the health care provider to detect an STD and performed as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. § 13-1210, shall comply with the requirements in A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 6, Article 8.
- **B.** A health care provider who receives the results of a test, ordered by the health care provider to detect an STD and performed as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. § 32-3207, shall comply with the requirements in A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 6, Article 9.
- C. When a court orders a test under A.R.S. § 13-1415 to detect a sexually-transmitted disease, the prosecuting attorney who petitioned the court for the order shall provide to the Department:
 - 1. A copy of the court order, including an identifying number associated with the court order;
 - 2. The name and address of the victim; and
 - 3. The name and telephone number of the prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's designee.
- <u>D.</u> A person who tests a specimen of blood or another body fluid from a subject to detect a sexually-transmitted disease as authorized by a court order issued under A.R.S. § 13-1415 shall:
 - 1. Be a certified laboratory, as defined in A.R.S. § 36-451;
 - 2. Use a test approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in STD-related testing; and
 - 3. Report the test results for each subject to the submitting entity within five working days after obtaining the test results.
- E. A submitting entity that receives the results of a test to detect a sexually-transmitted disease that was performed as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. § 13-1415 shall:
 - 1. Notify the Department within five working days after receiving the results of the test to detect a sexually-transmitted disease;
 - 2. Provide to the Department:
 - a. A written copy of the court order,
 - b. A written copy of the results of the test to detect a sexually-transmitted disease, and
 - c. The name and telephone number of the submitting entity or submitting entity's designee; and
 - 3. Either:
 - a. Comply with the requirements in:
 - i. R9-6-802(A)(2)(a) and (b), R9-6-802(D), and R9-6-802(F) through (J) for a subject who is not incarcerated or detained; and
 - ii. R9-6-802(B), R9-6-802(D) through (G), and R9-6-802(J) for a subject who is incarcerated or detained; or
 - b. Provide to the Department or the local health agency in whose designated service area the subject is living:
 - i. The name and address of the subject;
 - ii. A written copy of the results of the test to detect a sexually-transmitted disease, if not provided as specified in subsection (E)(2)(b); and
 - iii. Notice that the submitting entity did not provide notification as specified in subsection (E)(3)(a).
- <u>F.</u> If the Department or a local health agency is notified by a submitting entity as specified in subsection (E)(3)(b), the Department or local health agency shall comply with the requirements in:

- 1. R9-6-802(A)(2)(a) and (b), R9-6-802(D), and R9-6-802(F) through (J) for a subject who is not incarcerated or detained; and
- 2. R9-6-802(B), R9-6-802(D) through (G), and R9-6-802(J) for a subject who is incarcerated or detained.
- When the Department receives the results of a test to detect a sexually-transmitted disease that was performed for a subject as a result of a court order issued under A.R.S. § 13-1415, the Department shall:
 - 1. Provide to the victim:
 - a. A description of the results of the test to detect the sexually-transmitted disease,
 - b. The information specified in R9-6-802(D), and
 - c. If requested by the victim, a written copy of the test results for the sexually-transmitted disease; or
 - 2. Provide to the local health agency in whose designated service area the victim is living:
 - a. The name and address of the victim,
 - b. A written copy of the results of the test to detect the sexually-transmitted disease, and
 - c. Notice that the Department did not provide notification as specified in subsection (G)(1).
- **H.** If a local health agency is notified by the Department as specified in subsection (G)(2), the local health agency shall:
 - 1. Provide to the victim:
 - a. A description of the results of the test to detect the sexually-transmitted disease;
 - b. The information specified in R9-6-802(D); and
 - c. If requested by the victim, a written copy of the test results for the sexually-transmitted disease; or
 - 2. If the local health agency is unable to locate the victim, notify the Department that the local health agency did not inform the victim of the results of the test to detect the sexually-transmitted disease.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

TITLE 15. REVENUE

CHAPTER 5. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE AND USE TAX SECTION

[R07-443]

PREAMBLE

1. Sections Affected

Rulemaking Action

R15-5-2211

Amend

2. The specific authority for the rulemaking, including both the authorizing statute (general) and the statutes the rules are implementing (specific):

Authorizing statute: A.R.S. § 42-1005

Implementing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 42-5001, 42-5003, 42-5014

3. A list of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rules:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 13 A.A.R. 4618, December 28, 2007

4. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rulemaking:

Name: Rick Swenson, Tax Analyst

Address: Tax Policy and Research Division

Department of Revenue 1600 W. Monroe, Room 810

Phoenix, AZ 85007

Telephone: (602) 716-6452 Fax: (602) 716-7995

E-mail: RSwenson@azdor.gov

Please visit the ADOR web site to track the progress of these rules and other agency rulemaking matters at www.azdor.gov.

5. An explanation of the rules, including the agency's reasons for initiating the rules:

The following rulemaking is pursuant to changes recommended in the latest five-year-review report of the rules in Chapter 5 of Title 15 applicable to the administration of transaction privilege taxes. The Department is amending this

rule to conform to current rulewriting standards and to delete unnecessary language. The rule inappropriately uses the passive voice, uses inaccurate verbiage, or is unclear. Language in the rule is also deleted because it does not clarify the applicable statutes. The rule currently states that a taxpayer must receive written approval before changing its method of reporting. The rule should state that a taxpayer must provide written notification to the Department before changing its method of reporting.

6. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and proposes either to rely on or not to rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

None

7. A showing of good cause why the rules are necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rules will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:

Not applicable

8. The preliminary summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:

The amended rule primarily reduces an existing administrative burden of the agency. The Department may have decreased costs associated with the Department's current responsibility of providing written approval to each tax-payer that requests a change in its method of reporting.

The changes in the rule are intended to clarify the rule and make it more readable for taxpayers. The changes eliminate the passive voice, delete unnecessary language, or clarify existing ambiguities. For businesses and individuals subject to transaction privilege tax, these changes may increase compliance and reduce error in reporting their tax liability. The Department may see a slight increase or decrease in revenues collected due to the increased clarity of the rule.

9. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the accuracy of the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement:

Name: Rick Swenson, Tax Analyst

Address: Tax Policy and Research Division

Department of Revenue 1600 W. Monroe, Room 810

Phoenix, AZ 85007

Telephone: (602) 716-6452 Fax: (602) 716-7995

E-mail: RSwenson@azdor.gov

10. The time, place, and nature of the proceedings for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the rule or, if no proceeding is scheduled, where, when, and how persons may request an oral proceeding on the proposed rules:

No oral proceeding is scheduled. Under A.R.S. § 41-1023(C), an oral proceeding will be scheduled if a written request is submitted to the person identified in item 4 within 30 days after publication of this notice.

11. Any other matters prescribed by statute that are applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules:

None

12. Incorporations by reference and their location in the rules:

None

13. The full text of the rules follows:

TITLE 15. REVENUE

CHAPTER 5. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE AND USE TAX SECTION

ARTICLE 22. TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE TAX – ADMINISTRATION

Section

R15-5-2211. Election of Basis to Report and Pay Taxes

ARTICLE 22. TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE TAX – ADMINISTRATION

R15-5-2211. Election of Basis to Report and Pay Taxes

- A. The taxpayer, on the application for a transaction privilege tax or use tax license, shall elect to report and pay taxes based on either the "cash receipts" or the "accrual" method.
- **A.** For purposes of this rule, the following definitions apply:
 - "Accrual method" means that a sale is reported in the reporting period that the sale occurs regardless of when payment is received.
 - "Cash receipts method" means that a sale is reported in the reporting period that payment is received.
 - "Method of reporting" means a method to report and pay transaction privilege tax.
 - "Payment" means all consideration received including cash, credit, property and services.
 - "Reporting period" means a calendar month or as prescribed by A.R.S. § 42-5014.
- **B.** Under the cash receipts method, a sale is reported in the month in which payment is received. Under the accrual method, the sale is reported in the month in which it occurs without regard to when payment is received. Allowable deductions and exemptions shall be reported in a manner consistent with the reporting of the tax.
- **B.** A taxpayer shall elect a method of reporting based on either the accrual or the cash receipts method at the time of making the application for a transaction privilege tax license or use tax registration.
- C: The basis of reporting shall not be changed without receiving written approval from the Department. The Department may audit the books of the taxpayer to adjust any tax liability resulting from the change.
- C. A taxpayer shall report allowable exclusions, deductions and exemptions in a manner consistent with the method of reporting elected in R15-5-2211(B).
- **D.** A taxpayer shall provide written notification to the Department prior to changing its method of reporting elected in R15-5-2211(B). The Department may audit the books of the taxpayer to adjust any tax liability resulting from the change.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

TITLE 20. COMMERCE, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, AND INSURANCE

CHAPTER 5. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

[R07-445]

PREAMBLE

1. Sections Affected Rulemaking Action

R20-5-60 Amend R20-5-602 Amend

2. The statutory authority for the rulemaking, including both the authorizing statute (general) and the statutes the rules are implementing (specific):

Authorizing statute: A.R.S. § 23-405(4) Implementing statute: A.R.S. § 23-410

3. A list of all previous notices appearing in the Register addressing the proposed rule:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 13 A.A.R. 4333, December 7, 2007

4. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rulemaking:

Name: William M. Wright, Assistant Director

Address: Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Industrial Commission of Arizona 800 W. Washington St., Suite 203

Phoenix, AZ 85007

Telephone: (602) 542-1695 Fax: (602) 542-1614

E-mail: wright.william.m@dol.gov

5. An explanation of the rule, including the agency's reasons for initiating the rule:

In order to conform to the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards as required by Section 18(c) of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 requiring State administered occupational safety and health programs to adopt standards that are at least as effective as those adopted by the U.S. Department of Labor, The Industrial Commission is amending R20-5-601 and R20-5-602 by adopting amendments to Subpart I, of 29 CFR 1910.132 and Subpart E. of 20 CFR 1926.95, Personal Protective Equipment, as published in 72 FR 64341 – 64430, November 15, 2007. These rules revise the existing Personal Protective Equipment standards by clarifying who is responsible for payment of required personal protective equipment. In this rulemaking, ADOSH is requiring employers to pay for the provided personal protective equipment, with exceptions for specific items outlined in the amendment. The rule does not require employers to provide personal protective equipment where none has been required before. ADOSH believes that when personal protective equipment is provided by the employer at no cost to the employee, the correct personal protective equipment will be utilized; the employee will be more inclined to use the personal protective equipment, which will improve the safety culture at the work site.

6. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and proposes either to rely on or not to rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

None

7. A showing of good cause why the rule is necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rule will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:

Not applicable

8. The preliminary summary of the economic. small business. and consumer impact:

The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration has determined that these amendments will not have a significant financial impact for substantial number of small entities in general industry and construction sector and has determined the amendments to be economically feasible for all industries including small business. Cost and benefit analysis of these amendments is available for inspection, review, and copying at the Industrial Commission of Arizona, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, 800 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007.

9. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the accuracy of the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement:

Name: William M. Wright, Assistant Director

Address: Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Industrial Commission of Arizona 800 W. Washington St., Suite 203

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Telephone: (602) 542-1695 Fax: (602) 542-1614

E-mail: wright.william.m@dol.gov

10. The time, place, and nature of the proceedings for the making, amendment, or repeal of the rule, or if no proceeding is scheduled, where, when, and how persons may request an oral proceeding on the proposed rule:

An oral proceeding has been scheduled as follows:

Date: February 14, 2008

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Location: Hearing Room A, First floor

Industrial Commission of Arizona

800 W. Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007

Written comments may be submitted on or before 9:00 a.m. February 14, 2008.

11. Any other matters prescribed by statute that are applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules:

Not applicable

12. Incorporations by reference and their location in the rules:

29 CFR 1926 The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Construction and 29 CFR 1910 The Federal Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, with amendments as of November 15, 2007. This incorporation by reference will appear in R20-5-601 and R20-5-602.

13. The full text of the rules follows:

TITLE 20. COMMERCE, FINANCIAL INSTIUTIONS, AND INSURANCE

CHAPTER 5. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

ARTICLE 6. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

Section

R20-5-601. The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Construction, 29 CFR 1926 R20-5-602. The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, 29 CFR 1910

ARTICLE 6. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

R20-5-601. The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Construction, 29 CFR 1926

Each employer shall comply with the standards in the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Construction, as published in 29 CFR 1926, with amendments as of August 24, 2006, November 15, 2007, incorporated by reference. Copies of these referenced materials are available for review at the Industrial Commission of Arizona and may be obtained from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. These standards shall apply to all conditions and practices related to construction activity by all employers, both public and private, in the state of Arizona. This incorporation by reference does not include amendments or editions to 29 CFR 1926 published after August 24, 2006, November 15, 2007.

R20-5-602. The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, 29 CFR 1910

Each employer shall comply with the standards in Subparts B through Z inclusive of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, as published in 29 CFR 1910, with amendments as of February 14, 2007, November 15, 2007, incorporated by reference. Copies of these reference materials are available for review at the Industrial Commission of Arizona and may be obtained from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. These standards shall apply to all conditions and practices related to general industry activity by all employers, both public and private, in the state of Arizona; provided that this rule shall not apply to those conditions and practices which are the subject of rule R20-5-601. This incorporation by reference does not include amendments or editions to 29 CFR 1910 published after February 14, 2007, November 15, 2007.